



Satyesh Naik & Dr. Arun Kumar Mishra



Photographic Field Guide to

Birds of Sundargarh Forest Division

Wildlife Organisation

Forest and Environment Department
Government of Odisha
Vana Mahotsava, July 2017

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Forest Division**

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(Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha)

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Photographs: Satyesh Naik

Note: Not all photographs have been captured in Sundargarh Forest Division. They are for reference purpose.

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Foreword

Very little work on flora and fauna have been carried out in most of our Territorial Divisions in the past though many of these forests are treasure of biodiversity. Sundargarh forest is one such forest of Odisha. These forests of Sundargarh are transitional forests within Eastern ghat to Central India Landscape and depicts the biodiversity of both the states. Situated on extreme north-west corner of the state, water bodies of Sundargarh are one of the first entry points for the migrating birds from north. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that landscape with extremely wooded Sal forests along with Bamboo brakes at places, harbors a great variety of forest birds. It is also a Tiger habitat beyond the limits of the Tiger Reserves of the state contiguous to the tiger habitat of Chhattisgarh, hence with these rich biodiversity, the conservation of forests needs focused attention.

I am elated to see that Sundargarh Forest Division has come up with the detailed diversified avifauna present in the entire landscape and have transformed it into a photographic field guide which would be very useful for the field staffs, conservationists, researchers, eco-tourists, birding enthusiasts, students & academicians. I am sure the new checklist enlisting 287 number of species of Sundargarh Forest Division is going to help further studies on birds in the region and above all promote the culture of conservation.

I appreciate the Authors for their laborious and hard field work in bringing out this hand book **"Photographic Field Guide to Birds of Sundargarh Forest Division"** and wish them best for further studies on Avifauna of the region.

Date: 16. 06. 2017



(S.S. Srivastava)

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We are indebted to Dr Siba Prasad Parida, Shri Ashutosh Mallik, Shri Suraj Ranjan Prasanjit, Shri Diganta Sovan Chand, Shri Lingaraj Panda and other team members who have regularly been part of Mid Winter Waterfowl Censuses conducted in the Division. Shri Suresh Kumar Mishra (Ex DFO and Wildlife Warden) needs to be acknowledged for providing his valuable inputs related to flora of the region.

We are grateful to all people known and unknown who have accompanied us during the course of the preparation of the book "Photographic Field Guide to Birds of Sundargarh Forest Division".

Authors

Authors Note

We have come out with the updated comprehensive checklist of birds of Sundargarh Forest Division which includes 287 species across 70 families. Notes on 195 species with multiple colored photographs, habitat information specific to the division, food habits, call specifications and breeding behavior has been covered in this book which we feel will be very informative for the users. The checklist of birds that has been prepared is based on our field work carried out between 2015-17. During this period, we covered most of the forest patches of the division across all Ranges along with various diversified landscapes present in the division. The Asian waterfowl census carried over the years of 2016 & 2017 helped us in listing the migrating waterfowl as well as the resident ones. We also referred to the various birding books while preparing the checklist. Some of the species that appear in the checklist were not sighted or heard during the study period, but have been included taking into consideration the vegetation & landscape of the region. We also have considered some of the birds sighted or documented in neighboring forest divisions while preparing the checklist because of presence of same type of habitats in the adjoining areas. At the same time, some of the species have not been included in the list that are supposed to be present in the region as per various books. Some of the bird species have not been sighted over last couple of years and our interviews with the staff yielded no positive signs towards presence of these birds in this regard. For example, Malabar-pied Hornbills are not part of this list. However, our study in this regard is going to continue and we would like to update the checklist as on when field documentations happens for any of the species not mentioned in the checklist.

We are sure that this book will be helpful & act as ready reckoner for the Forest Department Staff while carrying out annual waterfowl census and help build a much concrete data related to census results. The expectation also is that they would start building interest in the world of forest birds and help protect them which in return will help conserve the whole ecosystem at large. We are very much optimistic that the first detailed checklist of birds and colourful pictorial field guide for the Sundargarh Division forms a basis for future avifauna studies in the region and creates a buzz & interest in the minds of students, eco-tourists and nature lovers who visit these beautiful forests of Sundargarh.

Introduction to Sundargarh Forest Division

The Sundargarh Division lies between 21° 47' 7" N to 22° 32' 2" N latitude and between 83° 32' 19" E to 84° 34' 18" E longitude. The Division shares its boundaries in the following manner: Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh State in the north; Jharsuguda and Bamara (WL) Division in the south; Rourkela Division in the east and Chhattisgarh state in the west & south west. The Division comprises of Six Territorial Ranges namely Sundargarh, Ujalpur, Lephripura, Gopalpur, Hemgir and Bargaon. The geographical area of re-organised Sundargarh Forest Division is 3576.39 Sq.km. Out of this forest cover spread over 1720.54 Sq.km, which is 48.1 % of the total geographical area of the Division.

Fauna:

About 40-50 elephants stay in the division during paddy crop season. They migrate from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & Bamara WL Division. In other parts of the year, the presence of elephants varies from 10 to 20. Leopard, hyena, jackal and fox are the principal carnivores. There is also presence of Royal Bengal Tiger as per the last census which enforces the fact that these forests have a great potential to harbor the transient tigers as well as act as a safe harbor for some of the resident ones in future. Bear, jungle cats and wild boars are also sighted. Herbivores like Spotted deer, barking deer and Indian hare are also seen. Occasionally Sambar deer are seen. There is a great variety of Avifauna species also seen in the region including the winter migratory birds.

Flora:

The tract of Sundargarh Division is situated within the tropical zone. The mean annual temperature is high and humidity is low. Winter is short and very cold in few places. The average annual rain fall is 1647 mm and most of it is received during the rainy season. The climatic condition favours Deciduous Forest in most of the area of the division. Broadly the forest in this Division are pure Sal forest, Sal mixed forest, mixed dry deciduous forest and bamboo forest. It is characterized by the presence of Sal as principal species, constituting 50 to 60 % of the growing stock of different site qualities. Associates of Sal are *Terminalia bellerica*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, etc. which are more akin to the dry deciduous forest. The low level Sal forest are characterized by dense undergrowth because of its comparatively cooler climate and species like *Syzygium cumini*, *Albizia species*, *Emblica officinalis* etc. are the common associates.

The main species present in the top storey are *Shorea robusta*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Mitragyna parvifolia* and *Albizia lebbak*.

The middle storey contains *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Ougeinia oojeinensis*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Bridelia retusa* and *Cleistanthus collinus*. The ground flora comprises *Holarrhena antidysentrica*, *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* etc. and the important climbers are *Bauhinia vahlii*, *Combretum decandrum*, *Butea superba* etc.

Forest Types and Sub-Types

I. Dry Tropical Forests	
Group - 5-	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
Sub-Group 5 B	Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
C1 / 1c-	Dry Peninsular Sal Forests
C2 -	Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests
Degradation stages of tropical dry deciduous forests are	
	Ds. 1 - Dry Deciduous Scrubs.
	E9 - Dry Bamboo Brakes

5 B-C1 / 1c - Dry Peninsular Sal

These types are represented by almost all Sal forests of the Division except the moist type mentioned above. The occurrence of Sal is minimum 30% and maximum up to 60% in certain small blocks like Rajabasa, Jharabeda (Katang,) Jamtalia and Deoli. Besides, there are number of other blocks where Sal occurs up to 60% of crop even on northern aspects of the hills and in valleys. The crop is mainly in pole stage except in the blocks worked under long rotation/selection. The blocks worked under short rotation coppice system have depleted cover due to repeated working and illicit/unauthorized cutting. The crop in general is in pole stage with few bigger trees left as standards. Regeneration is mostly of coppice origin.

The common associates of Sal in this area are *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Terminalia bellerica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Madhuca latifolia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Buchnanan latifolia*, *Cleistanthus collinus* and in drier areas *Emblia officinalis*, *Eugenia caryophyllifolia*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Lannea grandis*, *Boswellia serrata* etc. In the moist locality Mango

and *Adina cordifolia* are seen. Common shrubs are *Gardenia gummifera*, *Nyctanthes arbour-tistis*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Indigofera pulchella*, *Zizyphus xylopyra*, *Randia uliginosa*, *Helectres isora*, *Strobilanthus auriculata*, *Streblus asper*. Common climbers are *Bauhinia vahlii* and *Butea superba*. Common grasses are *Eulaliopsis binata*, *Sehima nervosum* and *Heteropogon contortus*.

5-B.C 2 Northren Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests

This type is the characteristic of more dry areas having infertile shallow soil. The blocks that represent this type are Kiralaga, Kukuda RF, Chhelgudri compartment of Dhangergudi RF, some compartments of Jamkani, Jhantikhoh, some compartment of Athkosia RF A & B etc. The crop is of semi xerophytic type and it is composed of very little percentage of Sal of very poor quality which is stunted. Most conspicuous among the trees species are *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Terminlia tomentosa*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Emblca officinalis*, *Madhuca latifolia*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Swietenia* and *Cochlospermum gossipium*. Amongst the shrubs, the most common are *Gardenia gummifera*, *Nyctanthus arbour-tristis*, *Zizyphus xylopyra*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*. Only few woody thorny climbers like *Zizyphus oenoplia*, *Celastrus paniculata* are seen. The common grasses are *Aristida setacea* and *Andropogon* species etc.

5. B-C2 Ds 1-Dry Deciduous Scrub

This type occurs in many compartments of Kiralaga, Athkosia, Pundripani, Dhumasara, Budapahar, Lalma, Jarmal, etc. The crop is open and mostly in bushy form. The tree species are struggling for their existence and show stunted growth due to biotic interference. The species mainly found are *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Terminlia tomentosa*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Shorea robusta*, *Zizyphus xylopyra*, *Gardenia gummifera*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Nyctanthes arbour-tristis*. Some blocks with bamboo are seen but they are mostly in bushy form due to repeated cutting & fire incidence. The clumps have turned to look like umbrella with its rhizomes raised above the ground forming a small mound. Mostly unpalatable dry grasses are found. Regeneration is very poor.

5. B C2 / E 9- Dry Bamboo Brakes

Dendrocalamus strictus is more commonly found in this Division. *Cephalostachium pergracile* bamboo occurs along a few perennial nalla in Jamkani forest blocks. The forest where this species occurs is a woody tract and

are put under type 1 and 2. The presence of bamboo is found as pure crop and about 60 percent of the crop is met within Hemgir areas. Salia bamboo occurs sporadically in certain compartments of Bhainsamunda RF, Athkosia (Jorajam, Budhajharan, Kukuda, Dhobadoli, Kurlukapat, Chelgudri compartment of Dhangerigudi RF, Kumbhkani Compartment of Athokosia 'B' RF, Mahabir RF etc. The presence of bamboo in Hemgir areas is due to edaphic reasons. The bamboo forms poor crop in certain compartments of Jamkani, Dhanubans and Garjanpahar Blocks.

The regeneration of indigenous species is hindered due to repeated fire and grazing. Due to this phenomenon the soil layer which is being washed down further make it difficult for the tree species to establish on ground. But for a bamboo the little soil is enough to establish itself. The common associates of bamboo in this type are *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Madhuca latifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Sterculia urens*, *Salmalia malabarica*, *Diospyros melanoxylon* and *Shorea robusta*. It is worthwhile to mention here that during 1939-40 there was semi-gregarious flowering and since then no such phenomenon have been recorded in the divisional records.

Waterbodies identified across Ranges for Waterfowl Census

Sundargarh: Rengali Dam, I.B. River, Sankara Pond

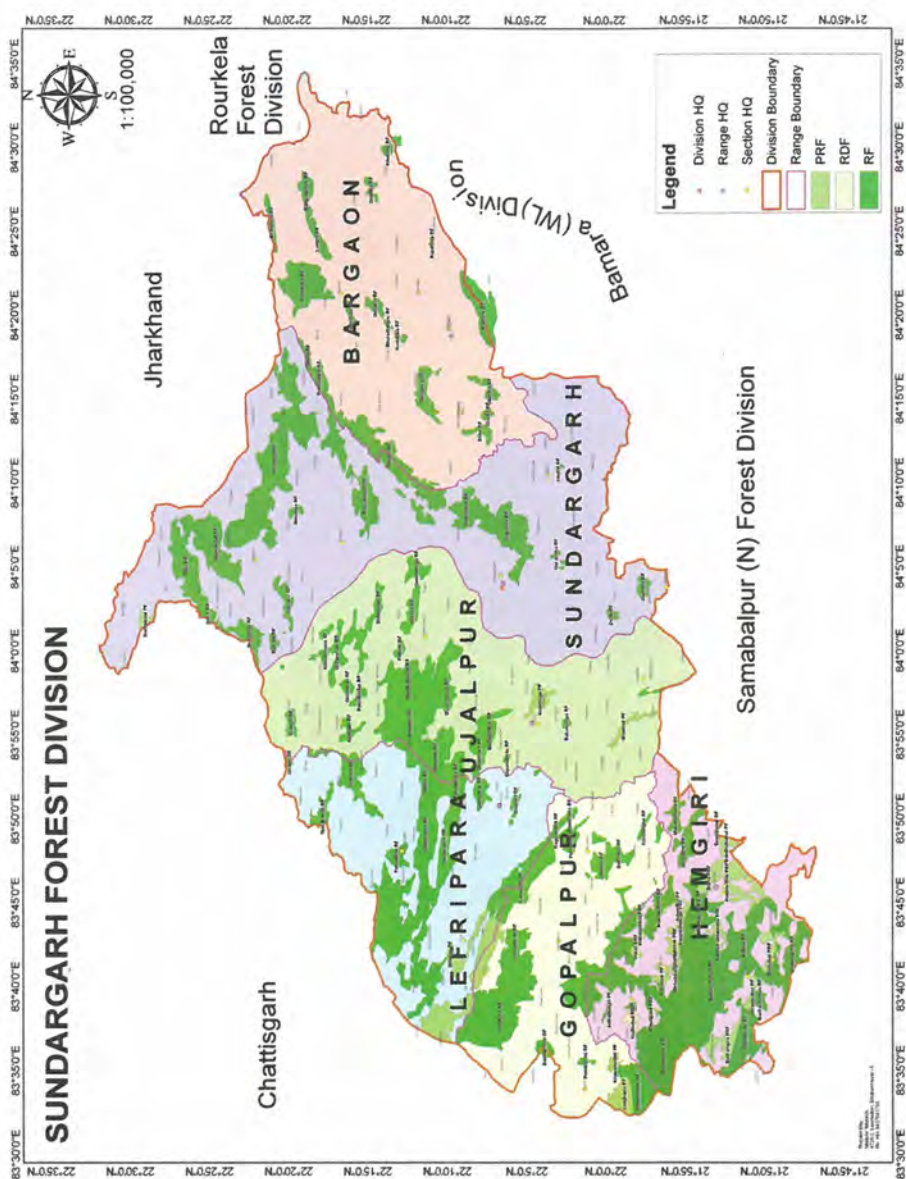
Ujalpur: J Raibaga, Birkaldihi MIP, Ujalpur Pond, Nuamunda

Lephripara: Sarafgarh MIP, Bargaonmal MIP

Gopalpur: Goddwar, Tumulia, Khanarpara pond

Hemgir: Sibsagar Pond, Kanika Kata, Kadua Kata, Chandan Tula

Bargaon: Rungaon MIP, Talimunda, Tudalaga, Gangajal Pond, Meghanath Munda



Avifauna species and associated habitats

Dense Forests



Dense Sal patches of Kodbahal and Garjanbahal

These sorts of forests support variety of raptors like Crested Serpent Eagles, Hawk Eagles. Apart from that these forests are great habitats for a good variety of Woodpeckers, Hawk Cuckoos, Jungle Owlets, Orioles, Greater Racket tailed Drongos, Barbets and Parakeets. Emerald Doves, Indian Pittas and Orange headed Thrushes are seen hopping on the forest roads.

Ravines and shrubberies around forest streams

A variety of Flycatchers like Indian Paradise, Black-naped Monarch, Taiga are seen in good numbers along the forest streams. In the winters, many of the migrants like Tickell's Thrush, Grey headed Canary Flycatchers, mix of Warblers and Drongos are seen. Beside these, some deep pockets have large Owls like Fishing Owl present in and around these streams.



A forest stream in Garjanpahad area

Forest Edges & Clearings

Forest edges and clearings will house mostly Raptors like Crested Serpent Eagles & Shikras; Lapwings, Cuckoo Shrikes; Greater Coucals, Owlets, Small Minivets, Barbets; Pigeons like Yellow footed Green Pigeons and Orange breasted Pigeons; Bee Eaters, Ioras etc.



A forest edge in Panchara section

Cliffs

Cliffs are great habitats for Raptors of all varieties. They are seen perched on the cliff edges and ridges while roosting. They are also probable places to search the Vultures (unfortunately none were sighted during the study period). In winters, Common Kestrels are normally seen in and around Mahabir Hill ranges. Also, foothills are a great place to look out for Nightjars, Stone Curlews and Spurfowls.



Grasslands

The Grasslands across the division and Sundergarh Range (especially along IB River) & Badgaon Range are a great place to watch out for wintering Raptors like Common Kestrels, Pied Harriers and Marsh Harriers. Always one can look out for individual roosting birds in these grasslands. Though there are very less chances of mass roosting in these places owing to human disturbances. Lapwings, variety of Pipits & Warblers, Francolins & Quails can be seen in and around the grasslands.



A typical Grassland

Degraded & Scrub Forests



Degraded forests and Scrublands offer a habitat where Robins, Lapwings, Stone curlews, Shrikes, Babblers, Small Minivets, Mynas thrive. They have adapted well to these sort of forests.

Waterbodies



Sarafgarh Dam



Rengali Reservoir

Large water reservoirs of the Division act as stopover for many of the winter migrants from north. Some of them stay back all throughout the season. All sorts of winter migratory ducks like Northern Pintails, Common Pochards, Northern Shovelers, Eurasian Wigeons, Ruddy Shelducks, Red crested Pochards, Grebes, Teals, Cormorants, Terns, Sandpipers, Plovers etc are seen in these large reservoirs.

Large swampy ponds act like a great habitat for variety of Waders, Rails, Crakes, Egrets, Kingfishers, Moorhens, Swamphens, Herons, Coots. Also Cotton Teals, Whistling Ducks along with some of the winter migrating ducks like Pintails and Pochards are seen in these marshy places.



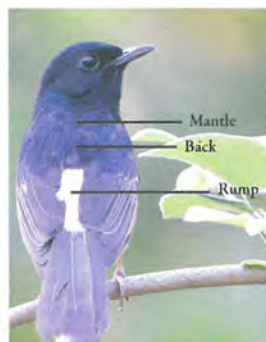
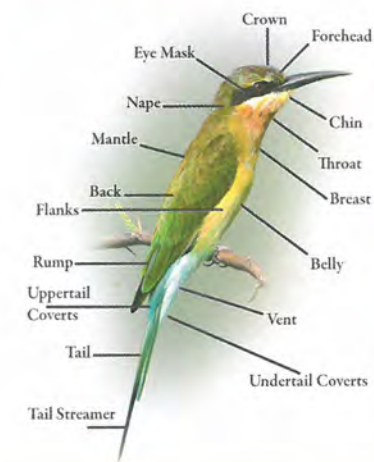
Nakdihi Swamps

River Lapwings, River Terns, variety of Sandpipers, Plovers, Little Pratincoles, Ruddy Shelducks, Marsh Harriers can be seen on the river bed and sandbars. The grasslands and reed vegetations along the rivers are a great place to see Baya weavers, Zitting Cisticolas, wide array of Munias, etc.



Ib river bed

Bird Terminologies



Glossary

F: Family

St: Habitat Status in Sundargarh

(R: Resident/ WM: Winter Migratory/ LM: Local Migratory)

Sz: Size in cm

O: Occurrence in Sundargarh

(VC: Very Common/ C: Common/ UC: Uncommon/ RR: Rare)

VN: Vernacular Name

Checklist

Sl No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
1	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondiceranius</i>	Phasianidae
2	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Phasianidae
3	Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	Phasianidae
4	Jungle Bush Quail	<i>Perdica asiatica</i>	Phasianidae
5	Red Spurfowl	<i>Gallus spadicea</i>	Phasianidae
6	Painted Spurfowl	<i>Gallus lunulata</i>	Phasianidae
7	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Phasianidae
8	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Phasianidae
9	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Dendrocygnidae
10	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Anatidae
11	Cotton Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettion Coromandelianus</i>	Anatidae
12	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Anatidae
13	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Anatidae
14	Spot billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Anatidae
15	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas Clypeata</i>	Anatidae
16	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Anatidae
17	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Anatidae
18	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Anatidae
19	Red crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Anatidae
20	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Anatidae
21	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Anatidae
22	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Anatidae
23	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus Merganser</i>	Anatidae
24	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Podicipedidae
25	Great crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Podicipedidae
26	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Ciconiidae
27	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	Ciconiidae
28	Woolly necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Ciconiidae
29	Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	Threskiornithidae
30	Black headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Threskiornithidae
31	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Ardeidae
32	Black crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Ardeidae
33	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Ardeidae
34	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	Ardeidae
35	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Ardeidae
36	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Ardeidae

Sl No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
37	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Ardeidae
38	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Ardeidae
39	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Ardeidae
40	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	Ardeidae
41	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Ardeidae
42	Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Anhingidae
43	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	Phalacrocoracidae
44	Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	Phalacrocoracidae
45	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Phalacrocoracidae
46	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Falconidae
47	Red necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	Falconidae
48	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Falconidae
49	Black winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Accipitridae
50	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Accipitridae
51	Black eared Kite	<i>Milvus (migrans) ineatus</i>	Accipitridae
52	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Accipitridae
53	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Accipitridae
54	Oriental Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Accipitridae
55	Short toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Accipitridae
56	Crested Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	Accipitridae
57	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Accipitridae
58	Rufous bellied Hawk Eagle	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	Accipitridae
59	Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila hastata</i>	Accipitridae
60	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Accipitridae
61	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Accipitridae
62	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Accipitridae
63	White eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	Accipitridae
64	Long legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Accipitridae
65	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Accipitridae
66	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Accipitridae
67	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Accipitridae
68	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Accipitridae
69	Small Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	Turnicidae
70	Yellow legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Turnicidae
71	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	Turnicidae
72	White breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Rallidae

Checklist

Sl No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
73	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Rallidae
74	Brown Crake	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	Rallidae
75	Ruddy breasted Crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	Rallidae
76	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Rallidae
77	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Rallidae
78	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Rallidae
79	Indian Thick knee	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	Burhinidae
80	Pheasant tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Jacaniidae
81	Bronze winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Jacaniidae
82	Black winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Recurvirostridae
83	River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelli</i>	Charadriidae
84	Grey headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Charadriidae
85	Yellow wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	Charadriidae
86	Red wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Charadriidae
87	Little ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Charadriidae
88	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Charadriidae
89	Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Charadriidae
90	Greater painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula bengalensis</i>	Rostratulidae
91	Pin tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Scolopacidae
92	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Scolopacidae
93	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Scolopacidae
94	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Scolopacidae
95	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Scolopacidae
96	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Scolopacidae
97	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Scolopacidae
98	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Scolopacidae
99	Broad billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Scolopacidae
100	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Scolopacidae
101	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Scolopacidae
102	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	Glareolidae
103	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Glareolidae
104	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantica</i>	Laridae
105	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Laridae
106	Common Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Columbidae
107	Green Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula aenea</i>	Columbidae
108	Oriental Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Columbidae

Sl No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
109	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Columbidae
110	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Columbidae
111	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Columbidae
112	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Columbidae
113	Orange breasted Green Pigeon	<i>Treron bicincta</i>	Columbidae
114	Yellow footed Green Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	Columbidae
115	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Psittacidae
116	Rose ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Psittacidae
117	Plum headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Psittacidae
118	Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Cuculidae
119	Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	Cuculidae
120	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Cuculidae
121	Eurasian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuculidae
122	Banded bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	Cuculidae
123	Grey bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	Cuculidae
124	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Cuculidae
125	Blue faced Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus viridirostris</i>	Cuculidae
126	Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i>	Cuculidae
127	Southern Coucal	<i>Centropus (sinensis) parroti</i>	Cuculidae
128	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
129	Indian Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Strigidae
130	Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Strigidae
131	Indian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Strigidae
132	Brown Fish Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	Strigidae
133	Mottled Wood Owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	Strigidae
134	Brown Hawk Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Strigidae
135	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	Strigidae
136	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	Strigidae
137	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Upupidae
138	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	Coraciidae
139	Jungle Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Caprimulgidae
140	Large tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Caprimulgidae
141	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	Caprimulgidae
142	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	Caprimulgidae
143	White rumped Needletail	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	Apodidae
144	Asian Palm Swift	<i>Gypsiurus balasiensis</i>	Apodidae

Checklist

Sl No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
145	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Apodidae
146	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	Hemiprocnidae
147	Stork billed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon capensis</i>	Halcyonidae
148	White throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Halcyonidae
149	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Alcedinidae
150	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Cerylidae
151	Green Bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Meropidae
152	Blue tailed Bee eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Meropidae
153	Chestnut headed Bee eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Meropidae
154	Brown headed Barbet	<i>Megalaima zeylanica</i>	Megalaimidae
155	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	Megalaimidae
156	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	Bucerotidae
157	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Picidae
158	Heart spotted Woodpecker	<i>Hemicircus canente</i>	Picidae
159	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	Picidae
160	Brown capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	Picidae
161	Yellow crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	Picidae
162	Black rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	Picidae
163	Lesser Yellownap	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	Picidae
164	Streak throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	Picidae
165	White naped Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	Picidae
166	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	Pittidae
167	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	Aegithinidae
168	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	Artamidae
169	Common Woodshrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	Campephagidae
170	Bar winged Flycatcher Shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	Campephagidae
171	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Campephagidae
172	Black winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Campephagidae
173	Black headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	Campephagidae
174	Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Campephagidae
175	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Campephagidae
176	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Campephagidae
177	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Lanidae
178	Bay backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Lanidae
179	Long tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Lanidae
180	Greater Racket tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	Dicruridae

Sl No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
181	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Dicruridae
182	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Dicruridae
183	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Dicruridae
184	White bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	Dicruridae
185	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Oriolidae
186	Black hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Oriolidae
187	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Corvidae
188	Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Corvidae
189	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Corvidae
190	Cinereous Tit	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	Paridae
191	Indian Yellow Tit	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	Paridae
192	Streak throated Swallow	<i>Hirundo fluvicola</i>	Hirundinidae
193	Wire tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Hirundinidae
194	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Hirundinidae
195	Red rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Hirundinidae
196	Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafra cantillans</i>	Alaudidae
197	Jerdon's Bushlark	<i>Mirafra affinis</i>	Alaudidae
198	Indian Bushlark	<i>Mirafra erythroptera</i>	Alaudidae
199	Rufous tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes phoenicurus</i>	Alaudidae
200	Greater Short toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Alaudidae
201	Ashy crowned Sparrow Lark	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i>	Alaudidae
202	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Alaudidae
203	Red whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Pycnonotidae
204	Red vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Pycnonotidae
205	White browed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus luteolus</i>	Pycnonotidae
206	Grey breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	Cisticolidae
207	Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	Cisticolidae
208	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	Cisticolidae
209	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Cisticolidae
210	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Cisticolidae
211	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Sylvidae
212	Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Sylvidae
213	Blyth's Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Sylvidae
214	Booted Warbler	<i>Iduna caligata</i>	Sylvidae
215	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Sylvidae
216	Hume's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Sylvidae

Checklist

Sl No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
217	Greenish Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Sylvidae
218	Green Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus (trochiloides)nitidus</i>	Sylvidae
219	Tickell's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Sylvidae
220	Yellow eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	Sylvidae
221	Puff throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	Pellorneidae
222	Pin striped Tit Babbler	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	Timaliidae
223	Tawny bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	Timaliidae
224	Indian Scimitar Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus horsfieldii</i>	Timaliidae
225	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	Leiothrichidae
226	Brown cheeked Fulvetta	<i>Alcippe poioicephala</i>	Alcippe
227	Oriental White eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>	Zosteropidae
228	Chestnut bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	Sittidae
229	Velvet fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	Sittidae
230	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	Sturnidae
231	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Sturnidae
232	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	Sturnidae
233	Asian pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	Sturnidae
234	Chestnut tailed Starling	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	Sturnidae
235	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Sturnidae
236	Rosy Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Sturnidae
237	White throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	Rhipiduridae
238	White browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	Rhipiduridae
239	Indian paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Monarchidae
240	Black naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	Monarchidae
241	Orange headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	Muscicapidae
242	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Muscicapidae
243	Indian Blackbird	<i>Turdud merula</i>	Muscicapidae
244	Tickell's Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Muscicapidae
245	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Muscicapidae
246	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Muscicapidae
247	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulcata</i>	Muscicapidae
248	White rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	Muscicapidae
249	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Muscicapidae
250	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Muscicapidae
251	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	Muscicapidae
252	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Muscicapidae

Sl No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family
253	Blue capped Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	Muscicapidae
254	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Muscicapidae
255	Taiga Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicila</i>	Muscicapidae
256	Red throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Muscicapidae
257	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula supercilialis</i>	Muscicapidae
258	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	Muscicapidae
259	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	Muscicapidae
260	Grey headed Canary Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Muscicapidae
261	Blue throated Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	Muscicapidae
262	Jerdon's Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis cochinchinensis</i>	Irenidae
263	Golden fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	Irenidae
264	Thick billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	Dicaeidae
265	Pale billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	Dicaeidae
266	Purple rumped Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia zeylonica</i>	Nectariniidae
267	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Nectariniidae
268	Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Nectariniidae
269	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Passeridae
270	Chestnut shouldered Petronia	<i>Petronia xanthocolis</i>	Passeridae
271	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	Passeridae
272	Indian Silverbill	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Estrildidae
273	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Estrildidae
274	White rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Estrildidae
275	Scaly breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Estrildidae
276	Black headed Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Estrildidae
277	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Motacillidae
278	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Motacillidae
279	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Motacillidae
280	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Motacillidae
281	White browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	Motacillidae
282	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	Motacillidae
283	Blyth's Pipit	<i>Anthus godlewskii</i>	Motacillidae
284	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Motacillidae
285	Olive backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsonii</i>	Motacillidae
286	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Fringillidae
287	Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathamii</i>	Emberizidae

Grey Francolin (*Francolinus pondiceranius*)

F: Phasianidae St: R Sz: 33cm O: VC



Features: They have finely barred underparts and overparts with dark spotting along the edge of a pale throat.

Nesting: Breeds between April to September. 6-8 eggs are seen in the nest that is made in form of a scrape in ground.

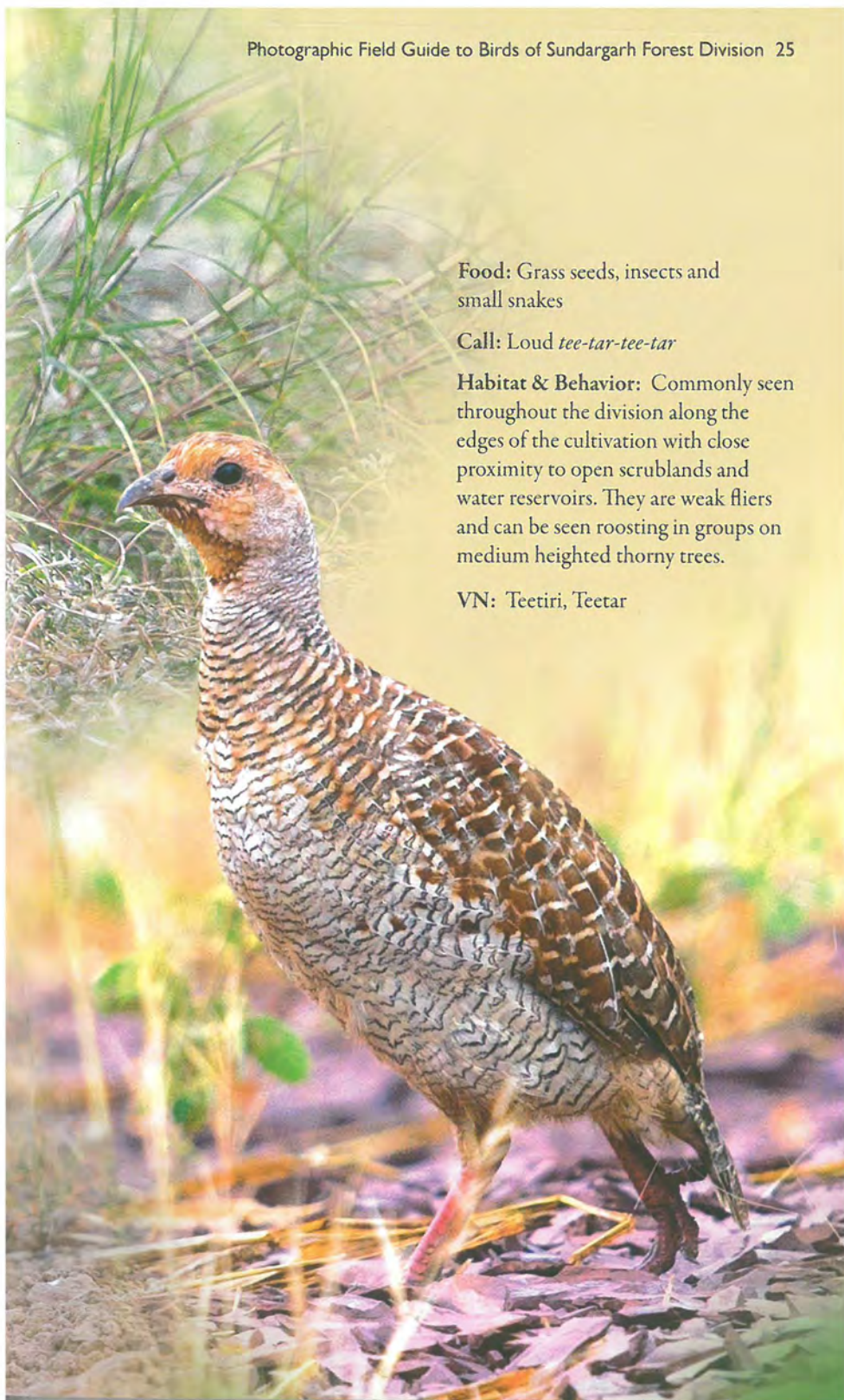


Food: Grass seeds, insects and small snakes

Call: Loud *tee-tar-tee-tar*

Habitat & Behavior: Commonly seen throughout the division along the edges of the cultivation with close proximity to open scrublands and water reservoirs. They are weak fliers and can be seen roosting in groups on medium heightened thorny trees.

VN: Teetiri, Teetar



Rain Quail (*Coturnix coromandelica*)

F: Phasianidae St: R Sz: 18cm O: RR

Features: Males have strong head pattern with black breast. Females have pale spots on the breast and lack the black breast.

Nesting: Breeding unknown in Sundargarh. Usually nest is a scrape in the ground where 6-8 eggs are seen.

Food: Grass seeds, weeds, ants, grasshoppers

Call: Metallic *chrink-chrink*

Habitat & Behavior: Very active in monsoons and can be heard calling throughout the day. Usually seen along crops, sometimes in open grounds adjoining the water reservoirs. Usually would remain motionless only to be flushed out on closer approach.

VN: Gunduri



Female



Rain Quail Pair Male on left

Jungle Bush Quail (*Perdica asiatica*)

F: Phasianidae St: R Sz: 17cm O: UC

Features: Male has heavy barring on the underparts with white moustache.

Female has chestnut breast and belly. Both male and female have red and white streaks on the head.

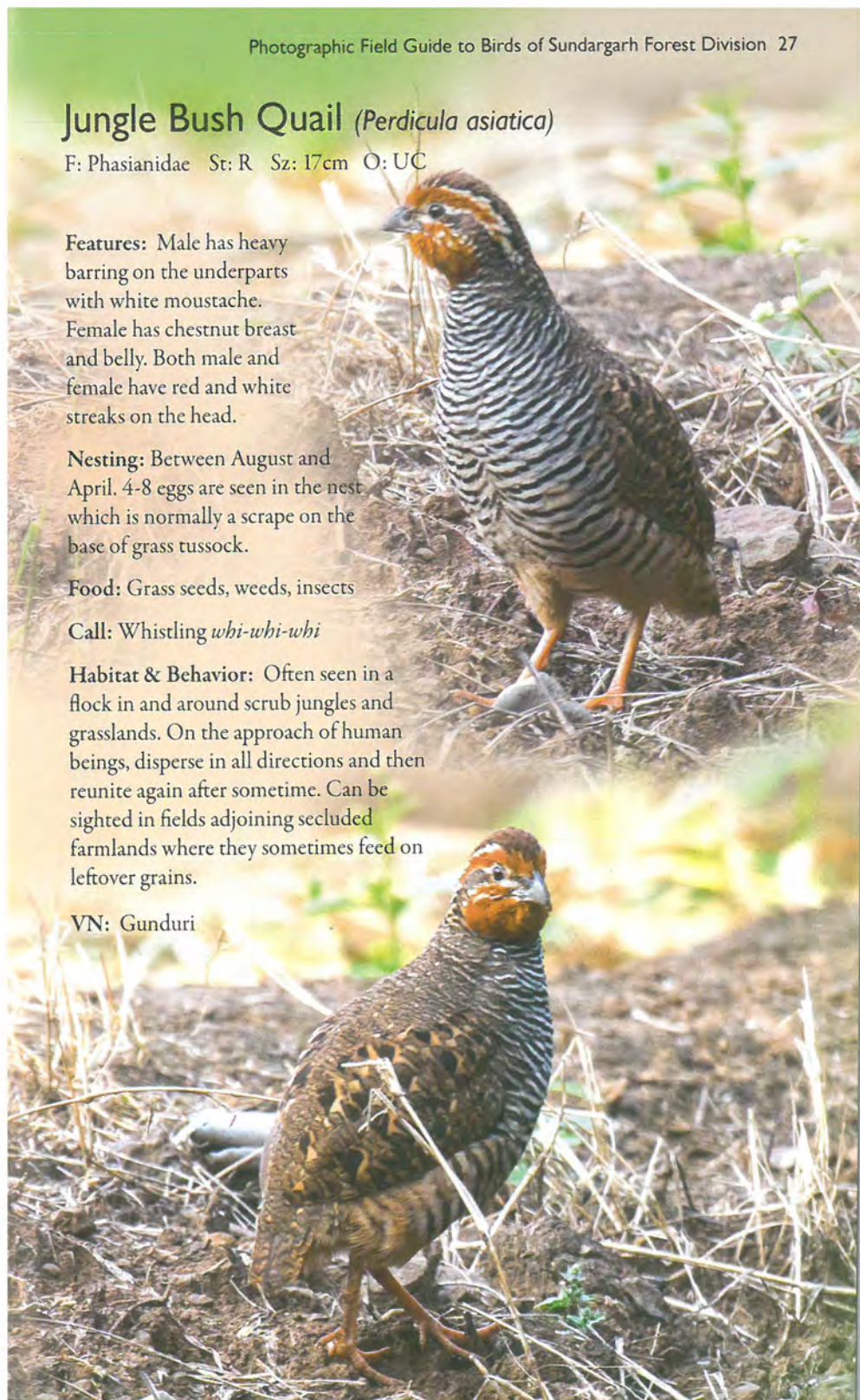
Nesting: Between August and April. 4-8 eggs are seen in the nest which is normally a scrape on the base of grass tussock.

Food: Grass seeds, weeds, insects

Call: Whistling *whi-whi-whi*

Habitat & Behavior: Often seen in a flock in and around scrub jungles and grasslands. On the approach of human beings, disperse in all directions and then reunite again after sometime. Can be sighted in fields adjoining secluded farmlands where they sometimes feed on leftover grains.

VN: Gunduri



Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)

F: Phasianidae St: R Sz: 100-115 cm(without tail) O: NC



Features: Male has blue neck and breast. Elongated Uppertail covert feathers are glossy green. Female lacks the elongated feathers and have bronze green neck.

Nesting: Breeds in summers. The nest is a shallow scrape in the ground lined with leaves & sticks where normally 4-8 eggs are seen.

Food: Snakes, lizards, insects, fruits, berries

Call: Screaming high pitched *kee-ow-kee-ow kaaa---kaaaaaakaaaaaa*

Habitat & Behavior: Not very common in Sundargarh Division owing to hunting and capturing in past by villagers. Sightings are mainly confined to some deeper jungles of Dangakhol, Garjanpahad, Kotbahal and Jamkani. Often seen in group comprising male and 4-5 females.

VN: Mayura



Male in Flight



Female in Flight

Lesser Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*)

F: Dendrocygnidae St: R Sz: 42cm O: VC

Features: A small brown and maroon chestnut coloured duck. There is a distinct orange to yellow eye ring.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoons. Nest is a hollow in the tree adjoining any waterbody. 7-12 eggs are seen in the clutch.

Food: Aquatic vegetation, grains, fish, frogs

Call: Whistling notes

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen across major waterbodies like Rengali, Bargaonmal and Sarafgarh. Flock size may vary from 10 to as large as 150. The area also gets local migratory birds from adjoining areas. Is mainly a nocturnal feeder.

VN: Hansrali



Ruddy Shelduck (*Tadorna ferruginea*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 66cm O: UC



Male in Flight

Features: A large orange coloured duck. Females have whitish patch on the head. Tail is black and becomes very distinct in flight. Breeding male has dark ring around the neck which is missing in females and juveniles.

Food: Aquatic vegetation, grasses, seeds, grains and invertebrates

Call: Loud nasal honking

Habitat & Behavior: Often seen in pairs and sometimes part of larger groups. Can be seen occasionally on the sandy banks of IB River. Is a winter migratory from Ladakh region.

VN: Chakua chakoi



Cotton Pygmy Goose (*Nettapus coromandelianus*)

F: Anatidae

St: R

Sz: 33cm

O: C

Features: Breeding males have a blackish crown with white head & neck and black collar. In flight, green wings with a white band can be seen for males only. Females are paler with a dark eye stripe.



Nesting: Breeds in Monsoons. Nest is a natural hollow in a tree near waterbody. Clutch size is 8-15.

Food: Aquatic vegetation and insects

Call: Very feeble call in flight

Habitat & Behavior: Often seen in all major water reservoirs along with other ducks. Also can be observed in secluded ponds like Ujalpur pond.

VN: Dandana



Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 46-56 cm O: C

Features: The breeding male is patterned grey with a black rear end. The female is light brown with orange sides to dark bill.

Food: Aquatic seeds, molluscs and aquatic insects

Call: Higher-pitched *gag-ag-ag-ag* and whistling. Often silent in winters



Male



Female

Habitat & Behavior: Its winter migrant from Siberia and Central Asia. Can be seen in large numbers in major waterbodies like Sarafgarh, Bargaonmal across the division. Also seen in large ponds and swamps like J Raibaga in Ujalpur.

VN: Gendi, Dhusara gendi



Spot billed Duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha*)

F: Anatidae St: R Sz: 55-63 cm O: C

Features: Dark beak ends with a yellow tip. Has orange-red legs. Has black crown and eye stripe. Male has a red spot on the frontal part of head which is not prominent in females and juveniles.

Nesting: Breeds during the monsoons. Nest is made of grass and weeds amongst herbage on marshy beds.



Food: Aquatic seeds, molluscs and aquatic insects

Call: Hoarse quacking

Habitat & Behavior: Seen mostly in pairs or small flocks of 8-10 birds. Mostly seen in the marshy swamps and secluded ponds of Ujalpur Range.

VN: Gendi



Northern Shoveler (*Anas Clypeata*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 44-52 cm O: UC



Features: Male has a dark green head with distinct yellow eyes which is absent in females. Also males have white breast which is flanked with chestnut colour. It has a broad and rounded bill. Bill colouration is dark black in males and pale brown in females.

Food: Molluscs, aquatic invertebrates

Call: Often silent and occasional hoarse quacking

Habitat & Behavior: Is a winter migrant to the region from Siberia and Central Asia. Unlike other migratory ducks, this is not a common visitor to the region. Can be seen in shallow waterbodies along with Gadwalls and Pochards.



Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 51-56 cm O: VC



Features: In breeding plumage has a dark brown head with a white band on either side. The adult female is mainly scalloped and mottled in light brown with a more uniformly grey-brown head. The central tail feathers of males are elongated.

Food: Aquatic seeds, buds, insects, molluscs

Call: Often silent barring occasional hoarse quacking

Habitat & Behavior: One of the commonest winter migrating duck to the region it is found in all major water reservoirs across the Division like Sarafgarh, Rengali and Badgaonmal. They migrate from Central Asia and Siberia.

VN: Lanji gendi, Saru nanja



Male



Female

Common Teal (*Anas crecca*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 34-38 cm O: UC

Features: Male has chestnut head with a green eye band which is not present in females. Females are yellowish-brown with darker wings and back. The feet are dark grey in males and greyish olive or greyish-brown in females.

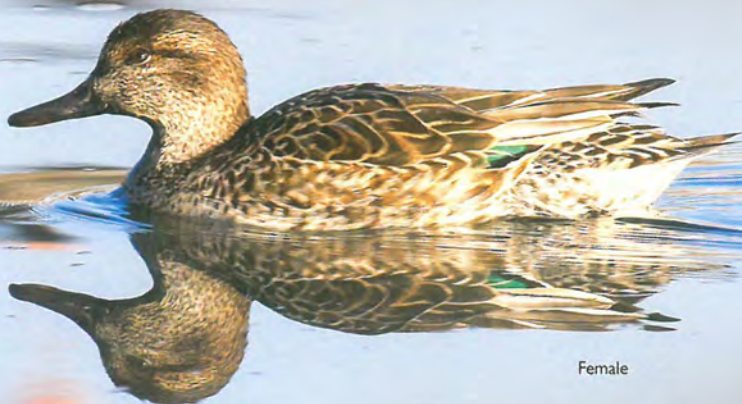
Food: Aquatic seeds, invertebrates, grains and tender shoots

Call: Metallic *chrink-chrink*

Habitat & Behavior: Not a common visitor to the reservoirs of the division. Seen in few numbers compared to other ducks. Migrates from Central Asia and beyond.



Male



Female

Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 58-72 cm O: RR

Features: The males have white bodies with dark green heads and a red bill. Females have grey body with cinnamon coloured head and a short crest.

Food: Fish, molluscs, worms, aquatic insects

Call: Usually silent in winters

Habitat & Behavior: A very rare winter visitor to the region, it was sighted couple of times in 2016-17 winters on the banks of Ib River. Migrates from Ladakh region.



Female

Doc & Photo: OUAT / A Mallik / D S Chand

Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rufina*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 53-57 cm O: C

Features: Male has an unmistakable orange squarish head, red bill and whitish flanks. Female has brown head and brown bill. Male has a glossy black breast which is quite dull and pale off white in-case of females.

Food: Aquatic vegetation, seeds, molluscs, shoots



Male

Call: Coarse whistling *veht veht*

Habitat & Behavior: Winter Migrant from Central Asia and Siberia. Are commonly seen in Rengali reservoir. Also seen sometimes in large secluded ponds and marshes.

Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 42-49 cm O: C

Features: Male has red head and neck which is brown for females. Males have red eyes which is black for females. Also males have a wider grey band on beak which is narrower in case of females.



Female

Food: Aquatic seeds, shoots, molluscs, insects

Call: Often silent in winters ; soft wheezy whistle; low *krrr...krrr*

Habitat & Behavior: A common winter visiting duck to major reservoirs like Rengali & Sarafgarh. Seen in large flocks along with Northern Pintails.

VN: Ranga gendi



Group of Males

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*)

F: Anatidae St: WM Sz: 40-47 cm O: C



Features: Male is glossy black with white flanks. Has a long, prominent crest. Female is brownish with paler flanks. Both of them have yellow iris. The crest is quite elementary in-case of females.

Food: Aquatic insects, molluscs and vegetation

Call: Soft whistle & harsh *karr karr*

Habitat & Behavior: Is seen in smaller groups in large reservoirs like Rengali and Sarafgarh. Also visits the isolated marshy ponds along the large reservoirs.

VN: Chulia gendi



Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*)

F: Podicipedidae St: R Sz: 25-29 cm O: VC

Features: Breeding birds have a small yellow patch at the base of the bill. Also rufous neck and cheeks are observed. Non breeding has pale brown neck.

Nesting: Nest is a floating one and is made on hyacinth or over other aquatic floating leaves. 2-3 eggs are seen.

Food: Aquatic insects, fish and tadpoles

Call: Sharp *weet-weet-weet* or *wee-wee-wee*

Habitat & Behavior: Scans underwater for fish and aquatic invertebrate prey. Commonly seen in swampy marshlands and isolated abandoned ponds. Not observed in large groups.

VN: Dubdubi



Great crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*)

F: Podicipedidae St: WM Sz: 48cm O: C

Features: Has an unmistakable crest on the head from which it derives its name. Upperparts are dark in colour. Has a pink bill. Heads of juveniles are striped black and white.

Food: Fish & aquatic invertebrates **Call:** High pitched, harsh nasal calls.

Habitat & Behavior: Is an excellent underwater swimmer and pursues its fish prey underwater. Is a winter migratory bird from Ladakh region. Can be seen in good numbers in Rengali Dam throughout the winters.



Painted Stork (*Mycteria leucocephala*)

F: Ciconidae St: R Sz: 93 cm O: C

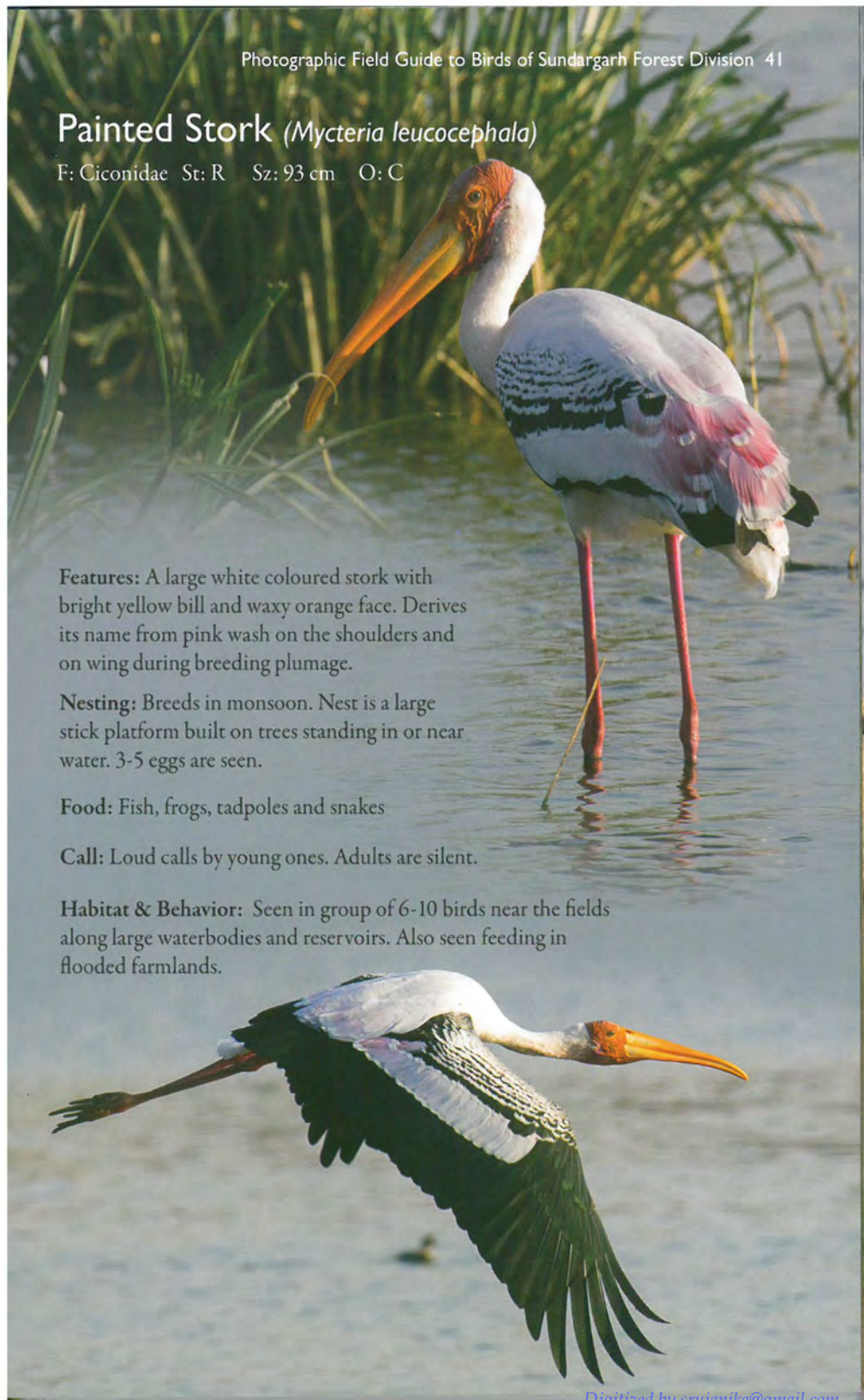
Features: A large white coloured stork with bright yellow bill and waxy orange face. Derives its name from pink wash on the shoulders and on wing during breeding plumage.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoon. Nest is a large stick platform built on trees standing in or near water. 3-5 eggs are seen.

Food: Fish, frogs, tadpoles and snakes

Call: Loud calls by young ones. Adults are silent.

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in group of 6-10 birds near the fields along large waterbodies and reservoirs. Also seen feeding in flooded farmlands.



Asian Openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*)

F: Ciconiidae St: R Sz: 81 cm O: C



Features: Derives its name from the open gape that is present when the bill is closed. Breeding birds have white back with black wings which is grayish for non breeding ones. Young birds don't have the gap in closed beaks.

Nesting: Nest is a platform of twigs with central depression. 2-4 eggs are seen in the nest. They breed in colonies sometimes on trees very near to villages amongst mixed heronries of Cormorants, Egrets etc.

Food: Snails, frogs, crabs, lizards, Insects, snakes

Call: Normally adults are silent

Habitat & Behavior: Commonly seen throughout the division in the agricultural feeds, marshy swamps, flooded fields in monsoons.

VN: Gendalia

Woolly necked Stork (*Ciconia episcopus*)

F: Ciconiidae St: R Sz: 85 cm O: RR

Features: Has a glistening black body with distinct white neck and a black cap. Has a dark red iris.

Food: Snails, frogs, crabs, lizards, insects, snakes

Call: Whistling, hissing

Habitat & Behavior: Often seen in small flocks or as solitary birds in agricultural fields. Can also be seen in the lightly wooded areas along forest edges. Is seen soaring for long time while making local migrations.



Black headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)

F: Threskiornithidae St: R Sz: 75cm O: C



Features: A large white bird with black neck, head and legs. Juvenile lacks the black neck.

Nesting: Nest is made out of twigs on trees usually at a little distance from lakes & ponds. Breeding usually takes place during monsoon. 2-4 bluish white eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Small reptiles, fish, snakes

Call: Often silent

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in agricultural fields along large water bodies. Also seen in swampy marshlands and flooded fields.

Black Ibis (*Pseudibis papillosa*)

F: Threskiornithidae St: R Sz: 68 cm O: C

Features: A large black bird with crimson crown and brick red legs. Has a long downward curved bill. The feathers have a shade of blue-green gloss.

Nesting: Nest is build on a high tree and sometimes transmission towers. 2-4 eggs are seen in the nest which is made out of twigs.

Food: Insects and grains from paddy fields, swamps

Call: A loud nasal scream

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen in agricultural fields as individuals or group of 2-3 birds. Also seen along the edges of forests.



Black crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

F: Ardeidae St: R Sz: 60 cm O: C

Features: They have white or grey body with black cap and back. Eyes are red and legs are short and yellow. Juveniles have dull grey-brown plumage on their heads, wings, and backs, with numerous pale spots.

Nesting: 3-8 eggs are seen in the nest which is platform of sticks in a tree.

Food: Fish, frogs, small reptiles

Call: Noisy quok

Habitat & Behavior:

Mainly feed in the night. Can be seen resting during day time in bushy trees along narrow water channels. Seen throughout the Division.

VN: Andharua, Rati Baga



Indian Pond Heron (*Ardeola grayii*)

F: Ardeidae St: R Sz: 45 cm O: VC

Features: Appear very stocky with short necks and short thick bill. Breeding adults have maroon brown mantle. Non breeding birds have streaking neck and breast.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoons. 3-5 eggs are seen in the nest which is made of sticks on a tree.

Food: Fish, frogs, leeches

Call: Usually silent except for occasional croaking

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen throughout. Often seen as solitary birds near ponds. They roost near human habitations. Also seen in secluded waterholes inside forests.

VN: Kantia baga

Breeding Adult

Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*)

F: Ardeidae St: R Sz: 97cm O: C

Features: It has darker reddish brown plumage. The front of the neck is paler than the sides. Has a characteristic slender long neck and yellow iris. Upperparts and tail are pale brownish.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoon. Nest is a platform of sticks. 7-8 eggs can be seen.

Food: Fish, frogs, snakes and other aquatic invertebrates

Call: Loud croaking *kek*

Habitat & Behavior: Usually shy compared to Grey Herons. Seen as solitary birds often perched on poles in marshy swamps and ponds of J Raiboga and Ujalpur.



Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*)

F: Ardeidae St: R Sz: 90-98 cm O: C



Features: The body and wings are grey above and the underparts are greyish-white. Adult has whitish head with black head plumes. Yellow legs become orange in breeding stage. Beak is pinkish-yellow.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoons. Nest is made out of sticks on trees near lakes and ponds. 3-5 green eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Fish, frogs, snakes and other aquatic invertebrates

Call: Harsh croaking

Habitat & Behavior: Commonly seen as solitary birds in water channels near large waterbodies or near the banks of large reservoirs. Seen throughout the Division.

VN: Kuji baga

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

F: Ardeidae St: R Sz: 51cm O: VC

Non Breeding



Features: Is a stocky white colour egret with yellow beak and dark grayish legs. In the breeding stage, it gets an orange buff head.

Nesting: Breeds in the monsoons. 3-4 eggs are seen in the nest that is made of twigs in large leafy trees like Peepal or Banyan.

Food: Insects, grass hoppers, fish, beetles

Call: *rick-rack-rick* during breeding stage

Habitat & Behavior: Derives its name from its close association with Cattle. Would run in and around the cattle looking out for the insects disturbed by the hoof of the Cattle. Seen in abundance throughout.

VN: Gai бага, бага

Breeding



Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*)

F: Ardeidae St:R Sz: 63 cm O: VC

Features: White stocky egret with black bill and yellow feet. There is an area of greenish-grey bare skin at the base of the lower mandible of the beak. Gets a crest in breeding season.

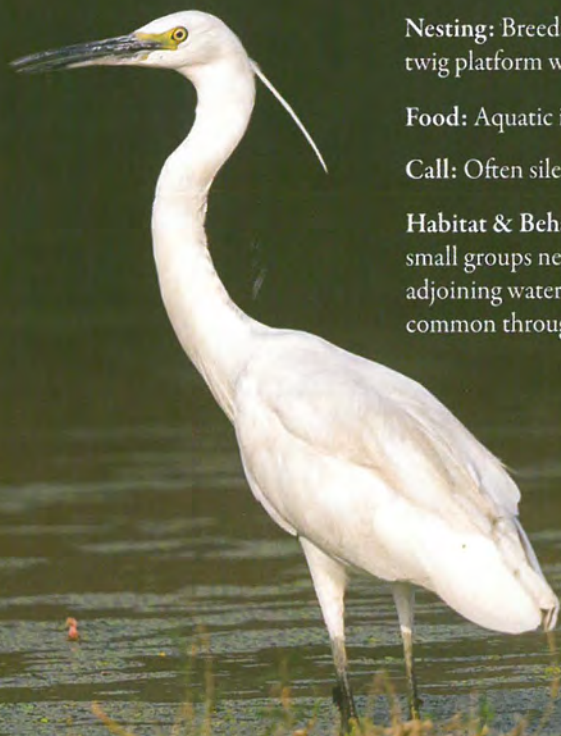


Nesting: Breeds in winters. Nest is shallow twig platform where 3-5 eggs are seen.

Food: Aquatic insects, fish, frogs, spiders

Call: Often silent

Habitat & Behavior: Often seen in small groups near the grasslands adjoining waterbodies. Very common throughout.



Intermediate Egret (*Mesophoyx intermedia*)

F: Ardeidae St:R Sz: 65-72 cm O: C

Features: Has a black tip to the yellow bill. Like the Great Egret but of smaller dimension. During the breeding phase the colour of beak changes to black. Gape line of the beak does not extend beyond eye.

Nesting: Breeds between July to February. Nest is made of sticks on trees near waterbodies.

Food: Insects, fish and frogs

Call: Usually silent

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen in a group of 3-4 in flooded paddy fields throughout the region. Also seen in the marshy, secluded ponds of the Division.



Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*)

F: Ardeidae St:R Sz: 90-100 cm O: UC

Features: A large sized egret with gape line extending beyond the eye. Beak for breeding males are black which is yellow for non breeding ones.

Nesting: Nest is made out of sticks on trees near lakes, ponds. 4-6 bluish green eggs are seen in the clutch.

Food: Insects, fish and frogs

Call: Low-pitched *kraak* when alarmed

Habitat & Behavior: Often seen as lone individuals in the secluded marshy ponds of J Raiboga. Also seen in the connected water channels around large reservoirs.

VN: Bada бага



Little Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax niger*)

F: Phalacrocoracidae St: R Sz: 51 cm O: VC

Features: A glistening black bird. Has a small white patch on the throat. It has a shorter beak compared to Indian Cormorant. Breeding males have a small crest. Non-breeding and Juveniles are more brownish.

Nesting: Nest is made out of the twigs on trees along with other birds like egrets and Indian Cormorants. 2-6 eggs are seen.

Food: Fish

Call: Low pitched *ah-ah-ah* and *kok-kok-kok*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in large groups as well solitary birds are seen with wings spread wide along the river beds, village ponds, swampy marshes. Very common throughout.

VN: Pani kua



Indian Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*)

F: Phalacrocoracidae St: WM Sz: 63 cm O: C

Features: It's a medium sized bronze black cormorant. Breeding birds have a short white ear tuft. It has more longer bill compared to Little Cormorant and distinct blue eye.

Food: Fish

Call: Often silent

Habitat & Behavior: Can be observed in large groups at reservoirs like Rengali and Sarafgarh. Also seen basking during winter mornings on bare trees near waterbodies.

VN: Pani kua



Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

F: Phalacrocoracidae St: WM Sz: 80 cm O: UC

Features: A large cormorant with distinctive yellowish pouch under the beak. They have a more glossy colouring to the wings. Breeding birds have white patches on the thighs and on the throat. It has a relatively longish tail.

Food: Fish

Call: Often Silent

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen in larger reservoirs like Rengali, Saragfarh and Bargaonmal during winters.



Group of Indian and Little Cormorants

Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)

F: Falconidae St: WM Sz: 32-39 cm O: C

Features: It is a small bird of prey having chestnut brown body with black dots and buff with blackish streaks. Adult Male has distinguishable bluish grey head which is not present in females and juveniles. Both males and females have a distinct black malar stripe.

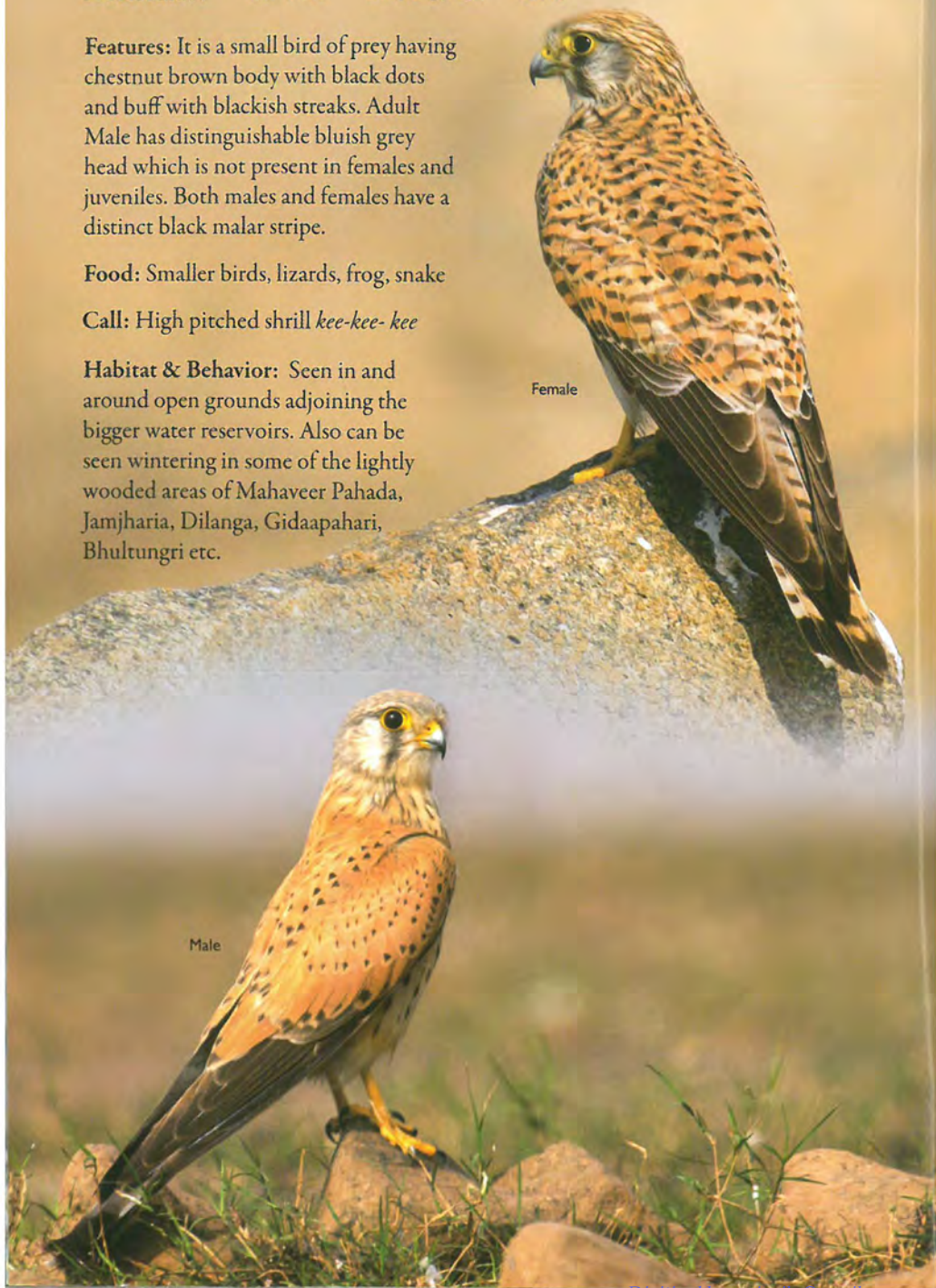
Food: Smaller birds, lizards, frog, snake

Call: High pitched shrill *kee-kee- kee*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in and around open grounds adjoining the bigger water reservoirs. Also can be seen wintering in some of the lightly wooded areas of Mahaveer Pahada, Jamjharia, Dilanga, Gidaapahari, Bhultungri etc.

Female

Male



Red necked Falcon (*Falco chicquera*)

F: Falconidae St:R Sz: 36 cm O: RR

Features: Is a medium sized raptor with distinct rufous crown. The upper parts are grey and the tail has narrow bars, a broad subterminal black band tipped with white. There is a prominent yellow eye ring.

Food: Snakes, reptiles, squirrels

Call: Shrill *ki-ki-ki*

Habitat & Behavior: The red-necked falcon usually hunts in pairs where in one of the birds flushes out the prey to be caught by another falcon. It's under Near Threatened category as per IUCN. Look out for trees around scrublands of Rohini, Gopalpur and Sundargarh.



Black winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 37 cm O: VC

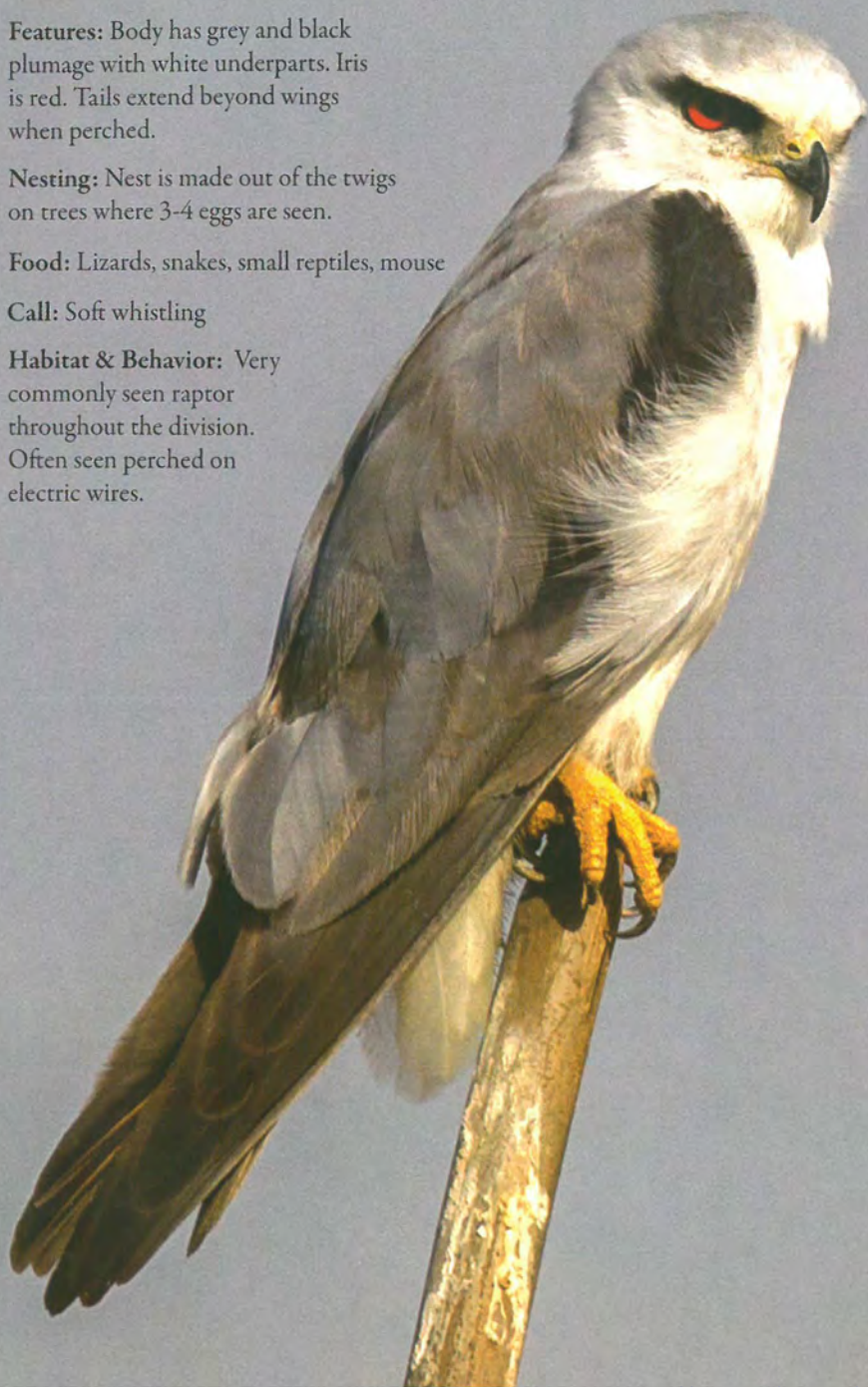
Features: Body has grey and black plumage with white underparts. Iris is red. Tails extend beyond wings when perched.

Nesting: Nest is made out of the twigs on trees where 3-4 eggs are seen.

Food: Lizards, snakes, small reptiles, mouse

Call: Soft whistling

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen raptor throughout the division. Often seen perched on electric wires.



Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur indus*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 50 cm O: C

Features: Has reddish brown body with white head, neck and breast. Underparts are white. Juveniles are paler compared to adults.

Nesting: Breeds between Dec to April. Nest is built of sticks usually in a low heighted tree near any waterbody.

Habitat & Behavior: Prefers large reservoirs and adjoining water channels. Not as common in Sundergarh. Is known to scavenge for food.

VN: Sankha cheela

Food: Dead fish and crabs

Call: Mewing *keeyew*



Oriental Honey Buzzard (*Pernis ptilorhynchus*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 65 cm O: C

Features: Has a small head and relatively longer tail. Underparts can be rufous or white with/without fine barrings. Male has a greyer head whereas females have more brownish colour.

Nesting: Breeds in summers where in nest is made from sticks. Normally 2 pale cream coloured eggs are seen.

Food: Insects, lizards, caterpillars

Call: High pitched *whe-yeeew- yeeew*

Habitat & Behavior: Commonly seen in lightly wooded areas across the Division especially forests around Ushakothi, Kiralaga, Kurkulkapat, Beheramunda. Honey buzzard feeds on larvae of bees and wasps and prefers pieces of honey comb.





Oriental Honey Buzzard

Short toed Snake Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 65 cm O: RR

Features: Lower part of the underpart is whitish with brown bars and blotches. Has a prominent owl like brown coloured head and a yellow iris. Legs are not feathered. Has a squarish tail. Male and female are similar in appearance.

Nesting: Breeds between December to March. Nest is made on a medium heighted tree out of sticks. 2 white coloured eggs are seen in the clutch.

Food: Snakes, Lizards and other reptiles.

Call: Loud *kee yo kee yo*

Habitat & Behavior: Is very commonly seen to savour snakes. Look out for scrub jungles adjoining open fields in Rohini, Jamjharia, Bandhabahal, Burta etc. Not a common raptor for the region. Rarely seen in the densely wooded areas.



Crested Hawk Eagle (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 63-77 cm O:C

Features: A brown coloured large raptor with barring on the undersides of the flight feathers and tail. Has a noticeable crest. Streaking is present on throat and breast. Juveniles are paler.

Nesting: Breeds during the Winters. Nest made out of twigs, sticks is often built on lofty trees. Normally a single egg is found in nest.

Food: Snakes, bats, lizards and other reptiles

Call: Loud and sharp *kri-kri- kri-krieeeeeee*

Habitat & Behavior: Is often seen perched bolt upright on bare tree poles in look out of prey. Prefers thickly wooded Sal forests in Sundargarh. Can be seen in the forests of Daghora, Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Jamkani.

VN: Chulia marada





Crested Hawk Eagle Juvenile

A juvenile Crested
Serpent Eagle with
snake catch



Crested Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 74 cm O: C

Features: Head has crested appearance because of long feathers. Has brown underparts that has white spots. Tail is comparatively short and has prominent white band. Legs are very powerful & unfeathered. There is a yellow facial skin present.

Nesting: Breeds between late winter and early summer. Builds nest on the trees near streams and rivers. Nest is a platform of twigs and sticks and covered with leaves. Often 1-2 eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Snakes, lizards, occasionally small birds

Call: Deep crying screech *kee-keeee- keeeeee*

Habitat & Behavior: Derives its name from the habit of savoring snakes. Is the leading raptor for the region with presence all around the densely wooded forests of Daghora, Ushakothi, Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Julumbahal etc.

VN: Bada baza, Cheela, Marada



Rufous bellied Hawk Eagle (*Lophotriorchis kienerii*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 53-61 cm O: RR

Features: Chestnut underparts and wing coverts contrast with the white on the throat and breast. Juveniles have very white underparts with dark markings on the sides of the body. Adults have a black hood and short crest.

Food: Birds, hares, squirrels, reptiles

Call: High pitched *fwick fwick...squeek*

Habitat & Behavior: Is very rare raptor for the region. Look out for dense forests around Sarafgarh, Kodbahal, Daghora, Ushakothi, Panchara, Mahaveer Pahad.



Rufous bellied Hawk Eagle Juvenile

Indian Spotted Eagle (*Clanga hastata*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 60 cm O: RR

Features: A medium sized brown coloured raptor with iris being darker compared to body plumage. The upper tail coverts are light brown with white giving a barred appearance.

Nesting: Breeds between Jan to July. Nest is made of sticks on a medium heighted tree.

Food: Snakes, lizards, small reptiles

Call: Melodius *keek* by male

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen scanning the agricultural fields for prey. Prefers lightly wooded areas along forest margins. Look out for paddy fields along light forests. Is under "Vulnerable" status as per IUCN.



Pied Harrier (*Circus melanoleucos*)

F: Accipitridae St: WM Sz: 48 cm O: UC

Features: Male has black head and breast with white-grey underparts. Female are paler with streaking on the breast and tail with narrow dark barring.

Food: Lizards, small reptiles, mice, small birds

Call: Repeated shrill "*kiiy-veee*"

Habitat & Behavior: Look out for grasslands along the back waters of Sarafgarh, Rengali, Badgaonmal. Favours grasslands. Is seen roosting in grasslands in night. Winter migratory from Russia, Korea and East China.





Pied Harrier in search of prey



White-eyed buzzard

White-eyed buzzard (*Butastur teesa*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 43 cm O: VC

Features: A medium sized brown coloured raptor. Has a characteristic white iris. Has a white throat and dark mesial stripe. Wing tip reach the tip of the tail when perched.

Nesting: Usually 3 eggs are spotted in the nest which is made of sticks on a medium heighted tree. Breeds between Feb-May.

Food: Insects, lizards, caterpillars, mice

Call: Mewing

Habitat & Behavior: Is the commonest of the raptors for Sundargarh Division. Is found across all the forest patches. Also seen on forest edges, perched on transmission lines.

VN: Matia baza



Besra (*Accipiter virgatus*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 29-36 cm O: UC

Features: Has a heavily rufous barred belly and streaked breast with a prominent gular stripe. Does not have a crest. Tail barring are wider. Has long legs. Iris is yellow in female and red in male. Female has browner upperbody.

Nesting: 2-5 eggs are seen in the nest which is made of sticks on a medium heighted tree.

Food: Smaller birds, lizards, frog, snake

Call: Loud *ki-wee* and repeated *tchew-tchew*

Habitat & Behavior: Prefers deeply wooded areas of Dangakhol, Kodbahal, Dhnaubans, Garjanpahad, Panchara.



Shikra (*Accipiter badius*)

F: Accipitridae St: R Sz: 30-34 cm O: VC

Features: A small sized grey coloured raptor with fine rufous barrings to white underparts. Males have red iris which is paler and more of yellowish colour in females. Females are of larger size compared to the males.

Nesting: Breeds in summers. A light platform of sticks and twigs is usually the nest. 3-4 eggs are seen

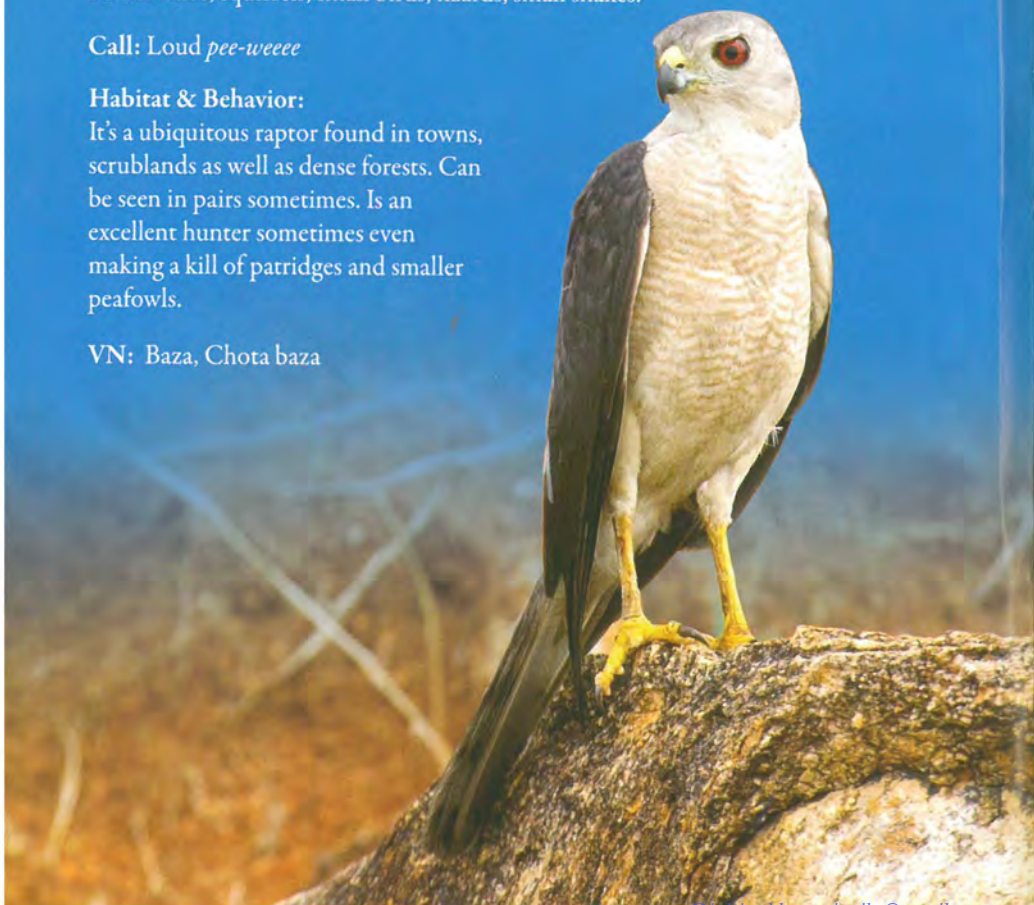
Food: Mice, squirrels, small birds, lizards, small snakes.

Call: Loud *pee-weeee*

Habitat & Behavior:

It's a ubiquitous raptor found in towns, scrublands as well as dense forests. Can be seen in pairs sometimes. Is an excellent hunter sometimes even making a kill of partridges and smaller peafowls.

VN: Baza, Chota baza



Ruddy breasted Crane (*Porzana fusca*)

F: Rallidae St: R Sz: 22cm O: UC

Features: Has chestnut coloured head and underparts. Eyes, legs and feet are red. Has white barring in undertail.

Food: Snails, aquatic insects, shoots

Call: Soft *keek-keek-keek*

Habitat & Behavior: Found in swampy ponds of Ujalpur, Nakdihi. Difficult to sight. Occasionally comes out of vegetation in search of food.

White breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*)

F: Rallidae St: R Sz: 32 cm O: VC

Features: They have a dark grey upperparts with white face, breast and belly. Toes are longer with yellow legs and bill. There is red spot at the base of upper mandible.

Nesting: Breeds during monsoons. Makes nest in bamboo clumps or in bushes near ponds. 6-7 eggs are seen.

Food: Insects, grains, paddy shoots.

Call: Metallic *krr-kwak-kwak* or *kook-kook-kook*

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen in the swampy ponds across the region. Most of the times one comes across solitary birds.

VN: Dahuka

Purple Swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*)

F: Rallidae St: R Sz: 45-50 cm O: VC

Features: Is a large stocky all purple coloured bird with red bill. Has a pale grayish head. Juveniles are paler.

Nesting: Breeds during monsoons. Nest is a shallow cup of vegetation built on a floating bed of aquatic vegetation.

Food: Snakes, snails, aquatic insects

Call: High pitched nasal *quinkquinkrrkrr*

Habitat & Behavior: Found commonly in most of the marshy ponds like that of Ujwalpur and Nakadihi. Often seen in large groups of 15-20 birds.



Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)

F: Rallidae St: R Sz: 35 cm O: VC

Features: A slaty blue bird with brownish back. Has a white lining along flanks. Has a red bill with yellow tip.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoons. Nest is a depression made out of aquatic vegetation.

Food: Molluscs, fish, aquatic shoots and grains

Call: Loud *kirrik-crek-rek-rek* on being alarmed

Habitat & Behavior: Commonly seen in most of the marshy ponds. Unlike Purple Swamphens, it's seen in smaller groups or as lone individuals.



Eurasian Coot (*Fulica atra*)

F: Rallidae St: R Sz: 35-42 cm O: C



Adult Coot with Juvenile

Features: Is a complete bluish black bird with a white frontal shield.

Nesting: Normally breeds in monsoons. 6-10 eggs are seen on aquatic vegetation over water.

Food: Aquatic insects

Call: A noisy crackling call *kyow kyow kyow*

Habitat & Behavior: Often observed in large groups along with other ducks like Pintails and Gadwalls. Seen in large waterbodies like Rengali, Badgaonmal, Sarafgarh. Also seen in small marshy wetlands like Ujalpur pond & J Raiboga.



Pheasant tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*)

F: Jacanidae St: R Sz: 31 cm O: C



Breeding Adult

Features: The underparts are white. It has a brown breast band and neck stripe. The side of the neck is golden. Breeding birds get a long pointed tail.

Nesting: Lays eggs on a floating nest which is aquatic vegetation and twigs. Breeds in Monsoons.

Food: Aquatic invertebrates & insects

Call: Mewing *me-onp* and a nasal *teeun*

Habitat & Behavior: Is seen across the division in marshy ponds and secluded waterbodies. Generally seen in smaller groups of 3-4 birds.



Bronze winged Jacana (*Metopidius indicus*)

F: Jacanidae St: R Sz: 28 cm O: VC

Features: Has shiny dark green-black underparts with pale brown back and mantle. There is broad white stripe present behind the eye.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoons. Nest is made on a floating bed of vegetation. Clutch size is 4.

Food: Aquatic invertebrates and insects

Call: Piping *seek-seek-seek*

Habitat & Behavior: Is a very common bird seen in village ponds and flooded fields during monsoons.



Juvenile



Adult

Indian Thick knee (*Burhinus oedicnemus*)

F: Burhinidae St: R Sz: 40 cm O: C

Features: A brown-yellow bird with black streaking on the body. Has long yellow legs. Iris is pale yellow and eyes appear like pair of specs.

Nesting: Breeds between Feb and Aug. Nest made out of twigs and rootlets is constructed on the ground.

Food: Insects, lizards and smaller reptiles

Call: Whistling *pick-wick-pick-wick*

Habitat & Behavior:

Along the scrublands and stony fields of Singaribahal between Kanika and Rohini area. Also seen in Panchara and Mahaveer Pahad area of Badgaon.

Very active in dawn and dusk. Found in group of 4-5 birds.



Black winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)

F: Recurvirostridae St: WM Sz: 33-36 cm O: C

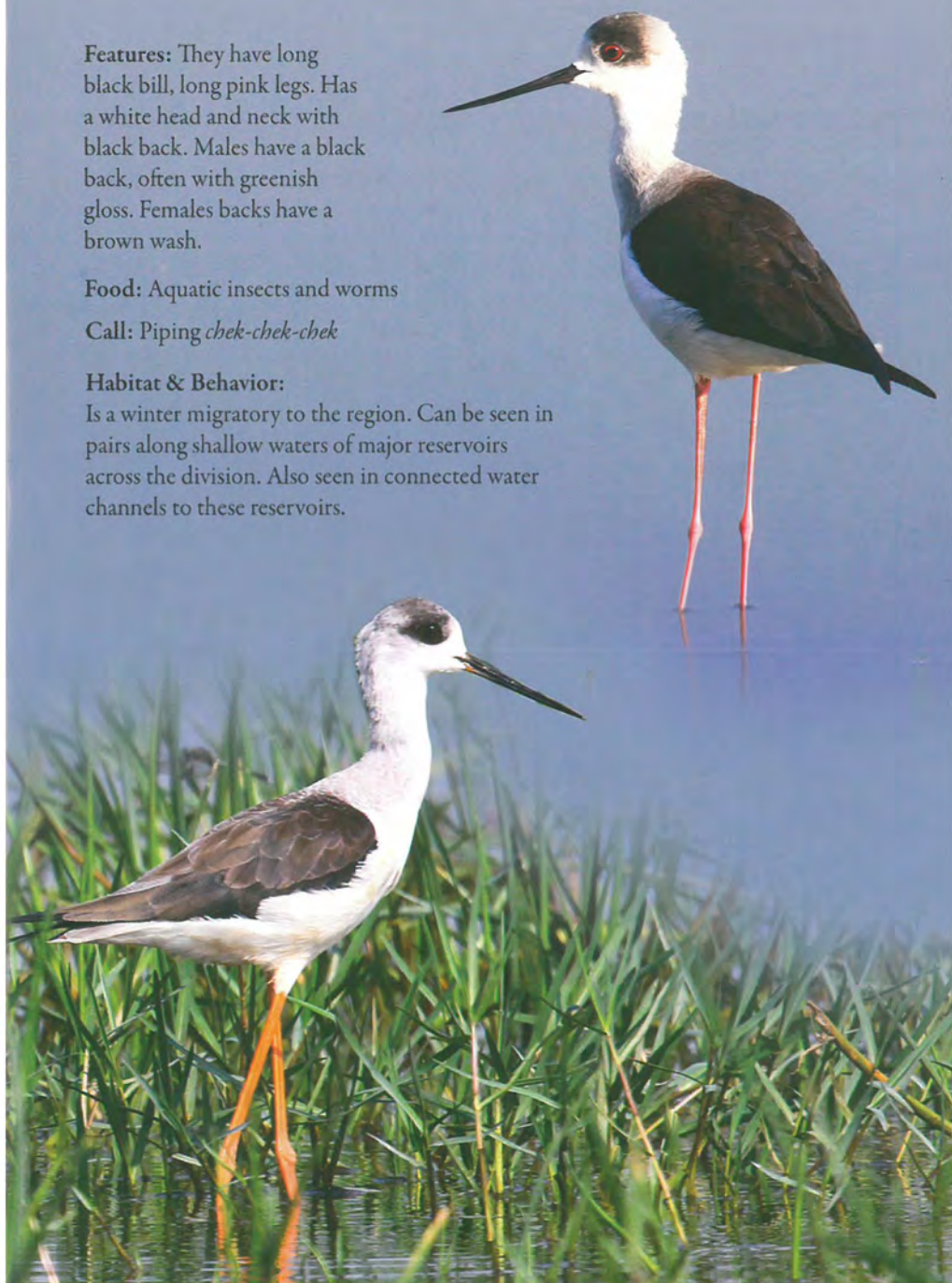
Features: They have long black bill, long pink legs. Has a white head and neck with black back. Males have a black back, often with greenish gloss. Females backs have a brown wash.

Food: Aquatic insects and worms

Call: Piping *chek-chek-chek*

Habitat & Behavior:

Is a winter migratory to the region. Can be seen in pairs along shallow waters of major reservoirs across the division. Also seen in connected water channels to these reservoirs.



River Lapwing (*Vanellus duvaucelii*)

F: Charadriidae St: R Sz: 30-32 cm O: UC



Features: Upperparts are cream coloured. Has a short black crest, face and throat. Patch of black is found on the belly. Tail is black.

Nesting: Breeds between March to June. 2-3 eggs are seen on a nest which is usually a scrape on ground or sand bar.

Food: Insects, molluscs & small crabs

Call: Sharp high pitched *tip-tip* or *did-did-did*

Habitat & Behavior: Is categorized as "Near Threatened" as per IUCN. Can be seen sometimes on the sandy banks of Ib River. Usually seen in group of 2-3 birds on sandy river beds.

Grey headed Lapwing (*Vanellus cinereus*)

F: Charadriidae St: WM Sz: 34-37 cm O: RR

Features: Has grey head, neck and breast. Belly and underparts are white. There is dark breast band in breeding adults. Beak is yellow and tipped black.



Food: Aquatic insects

Call: Sharp *chee-it*

Habitat & Behavior:

Is one of the rare winter visitors to Sundergarh division. Migrates from China and Japan. Sighted at marshy swamps of Rengali Reservoir.

Yellow wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus malabaricus*)

F: Charadriidae St: R Sz: 26-28 cm O: C

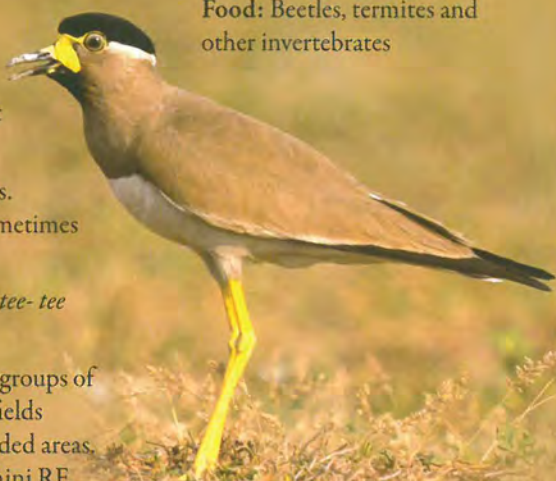
Features: Has the characteristic yellow wattles, unmistakable yellow legs and beaks. Has a black cap, cream coloured body and breast with white underparts.

Nesting: Breeds during the summers. Eggs are laid on the bare ground, sometimes between pebbles.

Call: Usually silent but gives a mild *tee- tee* call when disturbed

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in small groups of 5-7 birds in stony scrublands, grass fields adjoining river beds and lightly wooded areas. Can be seen in Dheknapani RF, Rohini RF, grassfields of Katubal near Beheramunda and Singaribahal.

Food: Beetles, termites and other invertebrates



Red wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*)

F: Charadriidae St: R Sz: 33 cm O: VC

Features: The wings and back are light brown with a purple sheen. Has black head and chest with distinctive red coloured wattle. Short tail is tipped black. Bill is red coloured and tipped black.

Nesting: Breeds between March to August. Nest is laid on the ground.

Food: Insects and Molluscs

Call: Loud, alarming *titi-tu-titi-tu*

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen throughout. Gets alarmed easily. Very noisy. Often heard calling in the night also on getting alarmed.

VN: Tetei, Tetean



Little ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius*)

F: Charadriidae St: R Sz: 14-17cm O: C

Features: Has grey-brown back. Breast and belly are white with a dark breast band. Has a black mask around the eyes with white above. Has a distinct yellow eye ring.



Breeding Adult

Food: Insects

Call: Feeble whistling

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in group of 10-15 birds in the grasslands adjoining large water reservoirs like Rengali, Badgaonmal & Sarafgarh. Very active feeders throughout the day.



Non Breeding

Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)

F: Charadriidae St: WM Sz: 15-17 cm O: C

Features: Upperparts are greyish brown and the underparts white in all plumages. Has a distinct white hind collar. There is a feeble black eye stripe also.

Food: Insects and small crabs

Call: The flight call is a sharp *bip bip*

Habitat & Behavior: Along the backwaters of all major reservoirs like Rengali and Sarafgarh. Sometimes seen in very large group of 50-60 birds. Runs rapidly on approach of intruder.



Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)

F: Scolopacidae St: WM Sz: 27 cm O: C



Features: Its distinctive identification part is the long slender bill. The body is mottled brown with straw-yellow stripes on top. Has a dark stripe through the eye.

Food: Aquatic insects, worms, small frogs.

Call: Often silent

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in marshy swamps like Nakadihi, Ujalpur pond. Often found in marshes waiting motionless for its prey.

Common Redshank (*Tringa totanus*)

F: Scolopacidae St: WM Sz: 27 cm O: UC

Features: Has grey-brown body with white belly and underparts. Non breeding birds Have a diffused grey wash to the breast. Distinctive orange-red base to bill. Legs are orange-red.

Food: Aquatic insects, worms, invertebrates.

Call: Loud *pip*ing call.

Habitat & Behavior:

Observed in very small numbers in the Division along with other waders.

Can be seen in backwaters of large reservoirs and marshy wetlands.

Migrates from Ladakh and Central Asia.



Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*)

F: Scolopacidae St: WM Sz: 21-24 cm O: C

Features: Has greenish-brown back and wings, greyish head and breast. Has white underparts. The back is spotted white. Has a prominent white eye ring.

Food: Aquatic invertebrates & Insects

Call: Whistling *tuee-weet-weet*

Habitat & Behavior: Is seen along the swampy waterbodies. Gets alarmed on intrusion and takes flight with the piping call. Winter Migrant from Central Asia and Siberia.



Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*)

F: Scolopacidae St: WM Sz: 21 cm O: VC

Features: Is light brown above with darker mottling. Has diffused small brownish spots on the breast and neck. Legs are greenish yellow. White supercilium extends well behind the eye.

Food: Aquatic invertebrates and insects

Call: Sharp *piping*

Habitat & Behavior: Is one of the common waders to the region. Often seen in the marshy water channels connected to large water reservoirs. Also observed in water logged agricultural fields. Migrates from Ladakh, Central Asia and beyond.



Common Sandpiper (*Tringa hypoleucos*)

F: Scolopacidae St: WM Sz: 20 cm O: C



Features: Has a prominent wingbar. Upperparts are olive-grey. Underparts are white. Has long tail which projects well beyond closed wings.

Food: Aquatic invertebrates and insects

Call: Shrill *tee-tee-tee*

Habitat & Behavior: Is a winter visitor from Northern Himalayas. Commonly seen in the marshy channels connecting the large water reservoirs of Rengali, Badgaonmal and Sarafgarh. On intrusion, flies off with sharp piping call.



Temminck's Stint (*Calidris temminckii*)

F: Scolopacidae St: WM Sz: 15 cm O: C

Features: Grey above with white underparts. Has whiter outer tail feathers. Legs are yellowish and is the distinct feature from similar looking Little Stint.

Has a short black beak.

Food: Aquatic invertebrates and insects

Call: High pitched *tweet*

Habitat & Behavior:

Is a winter visitor from Central Asia and Siberia. Commonly seen in the marshy channels connecting the large water reservoirs of Rengali, Badgaonmal and Sarafgarh.



Small Pratincole (*Glareola lactea*)

F: Glareolidae St: R Sz: 17-18 cm O: VC

Features: It's a pale grey coloured bird with brown coloured crown. Belly is white with pale rufous wash to the underparts. A black band from eye to bill is present. Has a short black tipped white coloured tail.

Food: Insects

Call: High pitched *tirit tirit*

Habitat & Behavior:

Can be seen along the backwaters of large reservoirs like Rengali. Have a distinct habit of making aerial sorties like Swallow for food. It's often seen hunting post sunset.



River Tern (*Sterna aurantia*)

F: Laridae St: R Sz: 38-43 cm O: VC



Features: Breeding birds have a very distinct black cap. Legs are red and yellow bill. Has grayish white underparts.

Nesting: Breeds in summers. Eggs are laid on rocky surfaces near water bodies. Normally 3 eggs are seen.

Food: Fish, Tadpoles and Aquatic Insects

Call: Short shrilling *kiuk-kiuk*

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen taking sorties in search of food. Roosts in colonies but does not fly in flocks. Can be seen near all major waterbodies, rivers and canals. Is categorized as 'Near Threatened' as per IUCN.



Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*)

F: Laridae St: WM Sz: 25 cm O: C

Features: Adults have black cap and grayish-white underparts. Black cap is diffused or non-existent in winter plumage. Has shorter and forked tail.

Food: Fish and aquatic Insects

Call: Rough *krekk-krekk*



Habitat & Behavior:

Can be seen in marshy wetlands as well as near large water bodies. Often seen perched on poles. Is a winter migrant from Kashmir region.

Oriental Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*)

F: Columbidae St: R Sz: 33 cm O: C

Features: Has rufous coloured body with chequered pattern on the neck. Has a orange iris and purple base to the beak.

Nesting: Breeds between May to July. Nest is made of twigs and placed on a tree. Clutch size is 2.

Food: Grains, seeds

Call: A mournful
goor-goor

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in the wooded areas of Runga, Jorajam, Budhajharan, Daghora, Deoli & Rajabasa. Can be seen on forest roads where it searches for fallen grains. Rarely seen in big groups.

VN: Kapata



Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

F: Columbidae St: R Sz: 32cm O: VC

Features: Has a complete grey body with a faint pink wash. Has a prominent black lining on hind neck. Legs are short and red. Has a dark reddish iris.

Nesting: Nest is made out of twigs.

Clutch size is 2. Makes nest in periphery of lightly wooded areas and sometimes on trees near edges of water bodies.

Food: Grains and Seeds

Call: A deep *kuk-koo-kook*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen throughout the open woodlands, forest clearings and near marshy lands of the whole Division. Usually pairs are seen.

Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*)

F: Columbidae St: R Sz: 30 cm O: VC

Features: Has white and black chess board on the hind neck. Derives its name from the pink-brown spots on the grey-brown coloured body. Tail tips are white.

Nesting: Breeds throughout the year. Nest is made of twigs where 2 eggs are seen in the clutch.

Food: Grains and seeds

Call: A mournful *kroo-kruk-krukroo*

Habitat & Behavior:

Very common throughout the Division across forests, lightly wooded areas, scrub jungles and villages also.

VN: Kapata

Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*)

F: Columbidae St: R Sz: 23-28 cm O: UC



Features: Has shining bronzed green upperparts. The male has a white patch on the edge of the shoulders and a grey crown, which the female lacks.

Nesting: Breeds between January to May. Nest made of twigs is placed on bushy shrub or very low heightened tree. Clutch size is 2.

Food: Seeds, grains and berries

Call: Soft nasal *hoon-hoon*

Habitat & Behavior:

The presence of this specie is not that common in the region. Look out for some of the dense forest patches of Dangakhhol, Kodbahal. Can be seen on forest roads while foraging. Makes short flight between bushes.

VN: Soona kapata



Laughing Dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*)

F: Columbidae St: R Sz: 21-24 cm O: C

Features: The head and underparts are pinkish. A chequered rufous and grey patch is found on the sides of the neck. The upper parts are brownish with a bluish-grey band along the wing. Legs are red.

Nesting: A platform of twigs which is placed in either a low bush or sometimes in services of buildings. 2 eggs are usually seen in the clutch.

Food: Grains and seeds

Call: Soft *croo-doo-doo-doo-doo*

Habitat & Behavior: It is found in dry scrub forests and lightly wooded areas across the division. Usually seen in pairs.



Yellow footed Green Pigeon (*Treron phoenicoptera*)

F: Columbidae St: R Sz: 33cm O: VC

Features: Has the characteristic yellow coloured foot. Has a yellow-olive body with light pink wash on the shoulders. Grey cap with greenish-yellow forehead is also present.

Nesting: Breeds in summers. Nest is made of twigs on a medium heighted tree. Clutch size is 2.

Food: Figs & berries

Call: Whistling notes

Habitat & Behavior: Usually seen in large flocks feeding on fig/ berry trees throughout the day. Seen in forest edges of Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Daghora, Rohini, Panchara, Jorajam.

VN: Harada



Rose ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*)

F: Psittacidae St: R Sz: 40cm O: VC

Features: Males have a black-pink lining around the neck which is absent in females. Tales have a wash of blue towards end.

Nesting: They breed during winters. Nest is often made in a hollow of a tree or in cervices of an abandoned building. 2-3 eggs are observed.

Food: Grains, berries, flowers, variety of crops.

Call: Loud *screeching*

Habitat & Behavior: The commonest of parakeets found in the region. Can be seen in good numbers in lightly wooded areas of Rupabahal, Ujalpur, in and around Sundargarh, Badgaon, Hemgir. Makes very loud screeching calls in flight.

VN: Sua, Roopa, Mitu

Male

Female

Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*)

F: Psittacidae St: R Sz: 58 cm O: C

Features: Adult males have black neck rings and large pink bands on their napes. They have a maroon patch on the top of wing coverts. Females lack the black ring. The undersides are yellowish-green, the upperside of the external tail feathers is green.

Nesting:

Nest is a hollow cavity of a tree where usually 2-4 eggs are seen.

Nov to April is the breeding time.

Food: Fruits, seeds, flowers, berries, grains

Call: Loud *kree-arr*

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen in the densely wooded areas of Jamkani, Ghogarpah, Rohini, Dhanubans, Garjanpahad. In the afternoons, can be seen devouring flowers and petioles without making any noise.

VN: Sua, Roopa, Mitu



Plum Headed Parakeet (*Psittacula cyanocephala*)

F: Psittacidae St: R Sz: 36cm O: VC

Features: Male has red head whereas female has grey coloured head. Male has red patches on shoulder. Both have yellow coloured beak and long blue coloured tail that is tipped white. Male has black collar whereas female has yellow collar ring around the neck.

Male

Nesting: Breeds between January and May. 4-6 eggs are seen in the nest which is a hole in a tree.

Food: Fruits, figs, grains and flowers **Call:** Loud, cheerful *tooi-tooi*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in huge numbers at Roopabahal of Ujalpur as well as in most of the wooded areas of Sundargarh. Sometimes seen in flocks comprising 50-60 individuals. Makes loud calls in the mornings and evenings.

VN: Sua, Roopa, Mitu

Female

Jacobin Cuckoo (*Clamator jacobinus*)

F: Cuculidae St: R/LM Sz: 33cm O: C

Features: Has a glossy black body, complete white underparts and a prominent crest. Has a white patch on primary feathers. Tail is longish and has white tips. Juvenile has a brown body and has less prominent crest

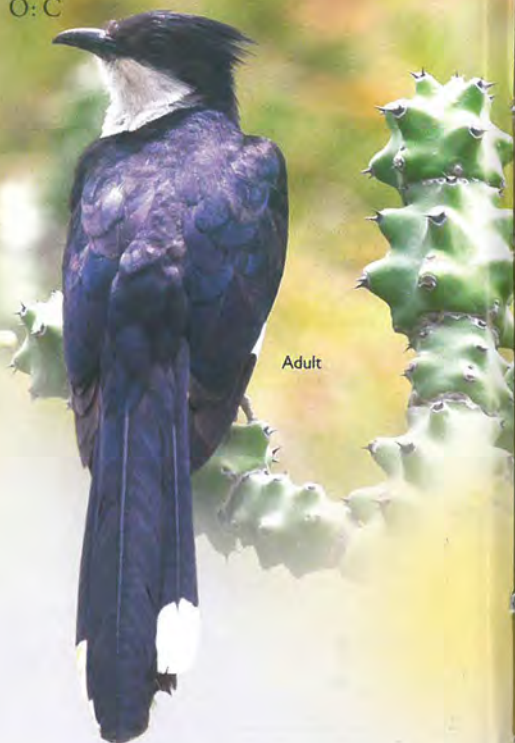
Nesting: Is a brood parasite. Lays eggs in the nest of Babblers.

Food: Caterpillars, insects.

Call: Whistling "piu-piu"

Habitat & Behavior:

Is a local migratory bird to the region along with some probable resident individuals. Very active in the late summers and monsoons. Can be seen across the division in scrub forests, gardens in and around Sundargarh and village groves.



Adult



Juvenile

Common Hawk Cuckoo (*Hierococcyx varius*)

F: Cuculidae St: R Sz: 34 cm O: VC

Features: The plumage is grey above with whitish underparts that has fine brown barring. The tail is broadly barred. Has a yellow eye ring.

Nesting: It is a brood parasite and lays eggs in that of babbler. Lays eggs in summer.

Food: Variety of insects and caterpillars

Call: Repeated
brain-fever-brain-fever.

Habitat & Behavior: Very common throughout the landscape especially in the forests of Beheramunda, Rohini, Kodbahal, Panchara. Calls throughout the day especially in summers. Flight resembles that of a Hawk.

VN: Kautia chanchana, Chasapua



Grey bellied Cuckoo (*Cacomantis passerinus*)

F: Cuculidae St: R Sz: 23 cm O: UC

Features: Male has overall grey plumage with white vent and undertail coverts. Females are rufous with barring on underparts and spotting on the wings & crown.

Nesting: Is a brood parasite and lays eggs in nests of other birds like babblers. Breeds in summers.

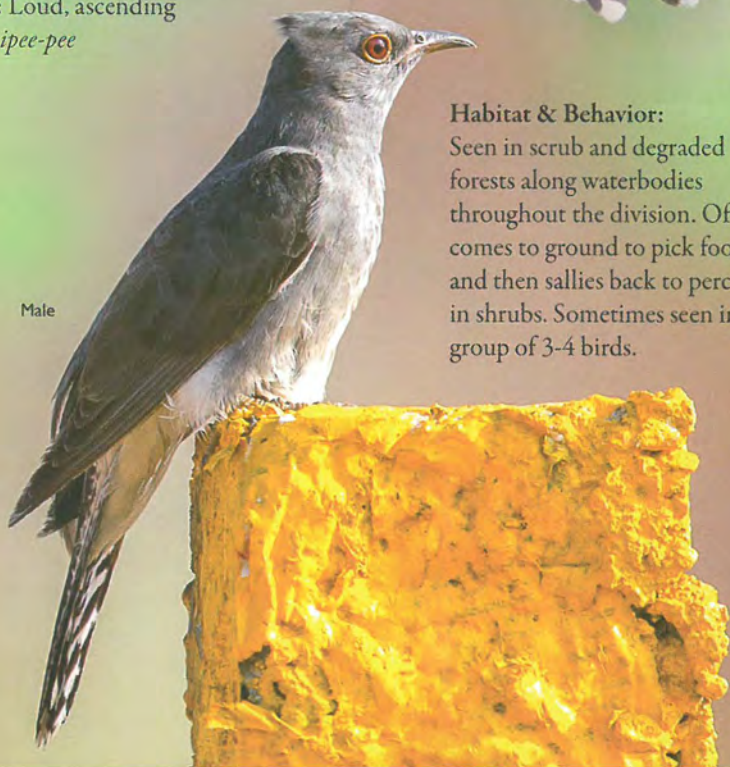
Food: Insects & caterpillars

Call: Loud, ascending
pee-pipee-pee

Male

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen in scrub and degraded forests along waterbodies throughout the division. Often comes to ground to pick food and then sallies back to perches in shrubs. Sometimes seen in group of 3-4 birds.



Blue faced Malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*)

F: Cuculidae St: R Sz: 39cm O: UC

Features:

Throat and belly are lighter green compared to darker back, head and uppertail. Has a blue patch around the eye. The bill is green.

Nesting: Nest is made in bushes out of twigs and lined with leaves. Breeds in summers.

Food: Insects, caterpillar

Call: Feeble croaking "kraa"

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen in scrub forests of Hemgiri, Bargaon, Sundargarh. Rarely comes out in open perches. Normally is seen sneaking and hopping through thorny scrubs.



Southern Coucal *Centropus (sinensis) parroti*

F: Cuculidae St: R Sz: 48cm O: VC



Features: The head is black, upper mantle and undersides are glossy blue-black. The back and wings are chestnut brown. Eyes are red. Forehead, face and throat are brownish.

Nesting: 3-5 eggs are seen in the nest which is made inside bamboo clumps or shrubberies. Breeds in monsoons.

Food: Insects, small snakes, caterpillars

Call: Loud resonating *coop-coop-coops*

Habitat & Behavior: Very common throughout the Division across forests, lightly wooded areas, scrub jungles and villages also. Has a habit of climbing up and down through the shrubberies.



VN: Kumbhatua

Indian Eagle-Owl (*Bubo bengalensis*)

St: R Sz: 50-56 cm O: UC

Features: Is a large brown coloured owl with prominent ear tufts. The facial disk is unmarked and has a black border. Black stripes are seen on the underparts which is pale yellow.

Nesting: Breeds between Nov to April. 3-4 eggs are seen on bare surface between rock crevices.

Food: Snakes, lizards, frogs, birds

Call: Booming *hu whooo hu whooo*

Habitat & Behavior: Favours the rocky terrain around scrub jungles or forest edges. Can be located in and around Mahaveerpahad, Talsara, Nuagaon near Panchara.

VN: Bada pecha, Huhu pecha, Ghughu pecha



Brown Fish Owl (*Ketupa zeylonensis*)

F: Strigidae St: R Sz: 50-56cm O: UC

Features: Facial disk is indistinct. Has large ear tufts but they droop sideways. The underparts are streaked with black. The upperparts are rufous brown and heavily streaked with black or dark brown.

Nesting: Breeds in the winters. Nest is often a tree hollow or a crevice in rocks near streams. 1-2 eggs are observed.

Food: Fish, crabs, reptiles & small birds

Call: A mourning *boom-boom*

Habitat & Behavior: Not a common Owl for the region. Favours deeper pockets of Sal forests in Sundargarh like Kodbahal, Dangakhhol, some pockets of Garjanpahad. Often seen perched near streams and ravines.

VN: Dhundu pecha, Baandhu pecha



Jungle Owlet



Jungle Owlet (*Glaucidium radiatum*)

F: Strigidae St: R Sz: 22 cm O: C

Features: Has a rounded head and is finely barred all over. Wings are brownish and the tail is narrowly barred in white. Iris is yellow.

Nesting: Breeds during summers. Usually 3 eggs are seen in the nest which is a cavity of tree.

Food: Beetles, grasshoppers, insects, lizards, mice

Call: Repeated *kuroo-kuroo-kuroo*

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen in the Sal forests of Daghora, Rohini, Kodbahal, Jamtolia. Calls during day time also.

VN: Kurru pecha



Spotted Owlet (*Athene brama*)

F: Strigidae St: R Sz: 21 cm O: VC

Features: Is heavily spotted on the crown. Has yellow iris. White supercilium are very distinctive. The underparts are white, streaked with brown

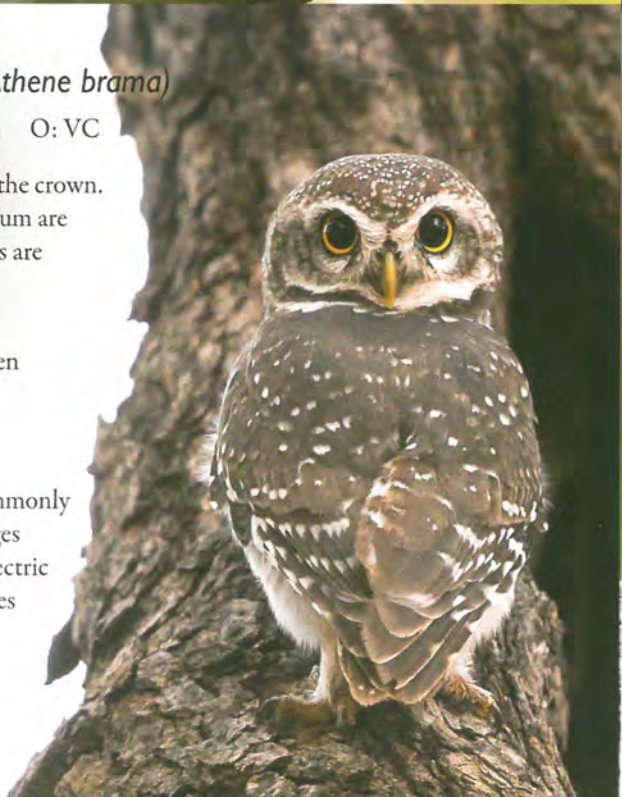
Nesting: It nests in a hole in a tree or building. 3-5 eggs are seen

Food: Mice, geckos, insects

Call: Harsh *screeching*

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen across Sundargarh in villages and towns, often perched on electric wires in the evenings. Sometimes seen in group of 4-5 birds.

VN: Chota pecha



Common Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

F: Upupidae St: R Sz: 30 cm O: VC

Features: The overall plumage is pale brownish-pink color. There are contrasting black and white stripes on its wings and tail. It has a long & thin downward curved black bill. Has a distinctive black tipped fan like crest.

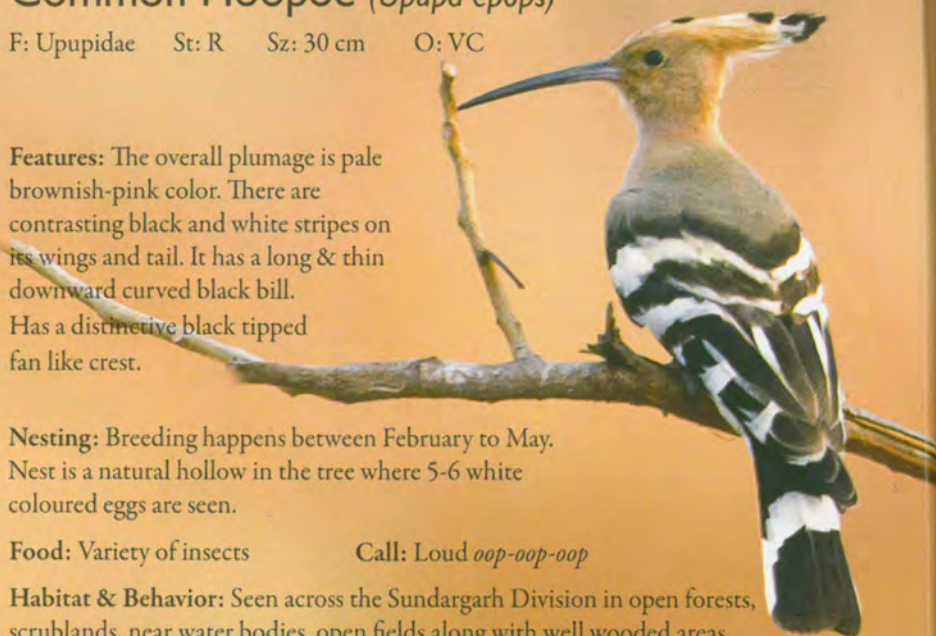
Nesting: Breeding happens between February to May. Nest is a natural hollow in the tree where 5-6 white coloured eggs are seen.

Food: Variety of insects

Call: Loud *oop-oop-oop*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen across the Sundargarh Division in open forests, scrublands, near water bodies, open fields along with well wooded areas. On being alarmed, opens the crest like a fan.

VN: Pania patri



Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*)

F: Dicuridae St: R Sz: 26-27cm O: VC

Features: A predominantly pale blue colour bird with white streaking on throat & ear coverts. Has a brown breast. Tail has a dark blue terminal band.

Nesting: Breeds between March to July. Nest is a hollow in the tree. 4-5 glossy white eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Insects, lizards, small snakes, scorpions

Call: Harsh grating call

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen in abundance across all the forests of Sundargarh. Also seen along agricultural fields. Often seen perched on electric wires. Also seen in and around forest fire where they wait to catch escaping insects.

VN: Bhadbhadalia



Indian Nightjar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*)

F: Caprimulgidae St: R Sz: 24 cm O: C

Features: Has a golden nape and collar, dark cheeks and white patches on the sides of the throat. The crown is grey and the breast is finely barred in brown. Has a dark undertail.

Nesting: Breeds between Feb to Sep. Lays 2 eggs on bare ground.

Food: Mosquitoes, flies, beetles, locusts, winged ants

Call: Continuous *chuk-chuk-chuk-chukrrrr*

VN: Kaapu, Bhuinchapili



Habitat & Behavior:

Prefers stony scrublands, forest edges and open forests in all the Ranges of Sundargarh. Is rarely seen in the densely wooded areas. Can be spotted on forest roads in the evenings.

White throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)

F: Alcedinidae St: R Sz: 28 cm O: VC

Features: Has a prominent white throat and large red coloured beak. Back and tail are glossy blue. Head, nape and flanks are chestnut brown.

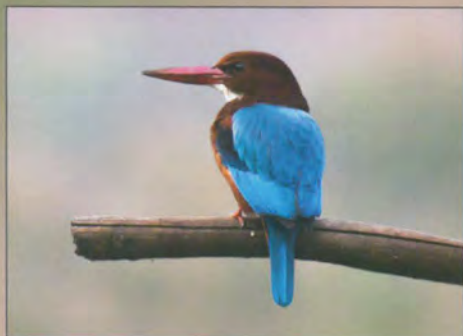
Nesting: Breeds between March to July. Nest is a tunnel dug into earth cutting. 4-7 eggs are seen in the nest.



Food: Mice, small snakes, crabs, geckos **Call:** Loud screechy *kiiliii kiiliii*

Habitat & Behavior: Present in abundance throughout. Unlike other Kingfishers, it is not dependent on fish, hence also is seen within forested areas.

VN: Macha ranka



Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)

F: Alcedinidae St: R Sz: 16 cm O: VC

Features: Has glossy green-blue upperparts. Underparts and ear coverts are chestnut colour. Throat and chin are white. Has a very short tail.

Nesting: Nest is a burrow in the river bank. 2-10 eggs are found in the nest.

Food: Fish, tadpoles and insects

Call: A sharp whistling *chee-chee*

Habitat & Behavior: Is very commonly seen near the waterbodies across the Sundargarh Div and also near the forest streams. Takes a dive at prey and then makes a return to the same perch for savoring it.

VN: Macha ranka



Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*)

F: Alcedinidae St: R Sz: 25 cm O: VC

Features: A crested black and white kingfisher. Supercilium, belly and throat are white. Has a black breast band. Beak is completely black.

Nesting: Nest is a tunnel dug in mud bank near waterbody. 3-6 white coloured eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Fish, tadpoles and insects

Call: Sharp *chirruk chirruk*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen across the Div near waterbodies. After preying, not necessarily they return to the perch like other kingfishers as they can devour in flight.

VN: Macha ranka



Green Bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*)

F: Meropidae St: R Sz: 18-21 cm O: VC

Features: Has a green coloured plumage with bluish throat and chin. A black eye lining is present. Tail has a long wire which is absent in juveniles.

Nesting: Breeds in summers. 3-5 eggs are seen in the tunnels made on sandy banks.

Food: Insects, bees, wasps.

Call: Nasal *trill tree-tree-tree-tree*

Habitat & Behavior: Abundantly seen across the Div on forest edges, village gardens, within within towns. Makes mid air catches and perches back on the branch or pole from where it would have taken off.

VN: Bali sua



Blue-tailed Bee-eater (*Merops philippinus*)

F: Meropidae St: R Sz: 23-26 cm O: C

Features: Has a overall green plumage with a black eye lining. Tail and rump is blue. Chin is yellow and throat is chestnut brown.

Nesting: 5-7 eggs are seen in tunnels that are dug in soil banks along rivers or back waters of large reservoirs.

Food: Dragonflies, bees, wasps

Call: Deeper *te-tew-te-tew*

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen commonly around agricultural fields along the water bodies. During breeding time makes nest in colonies.





Blue tailed Bee eater with a
Dragonfly catch

Chestnut headed Bee eater (*Merops leschenaulti*)

F: Meropidae St: R Sz: 20 cm O: UC



Features: Has a green plumage with glossy chestnut head, blue rump, a dark eye stripe and yellow face & throat. Does not have elongated central tail feathers.

Nesting: Breeds between February to May. 5-6 eggs are seen in tunnels dug in soil banks.

Food: Insects, bees, wasps

Call: Nasal *treet-treet*

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen in forest clearings, lightly wooded areas and bamboo brakes of Hemgir, Jamkani, Kukuda, Dhobadoli, Kurlukapat.

Brown headed Barbet (*Psilopogon zeylanicus*)

F: Megalaimidae St: R Sz: 27 cm O: C

Features: Has a green plumage with brown head, neck, breast. Beak is red. Has a yellow skin patch around eye.

Nesting: Nest is a hole in tree where 2-4 eggs are seen. Breeds between Feb-June.

Food: Mix of fruits, berries, insects

Call: Continuous *kutroo-kutroo*

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen very close to human habitations across the Division especially in village gardens. Not a forest bird. Often heard calling throughout the day especially in summers.

VN: Kutroo



Coppersmith Barbet (*Megalaima haemacephala*)

F: Megalaimidae St: R Sz: 17 cm O: VC

Features: Overall green plumage with crimson patch on head and breast. Has a yellow throat and streaking throughout the underparts.

Nesting: Breeds between Feb to April. 3-4 eggs are seen in the nest which is a cavity in tree.

Food: Figs and berries.

Call: Continuous metallic *tonk- tonk*

Habitat & Behavior: Very common across the Div. Especially seen in lightly wooded areas and near habitation. Is heard calling throughout the day.

VN: Sindooramundi



Indian Grey Hornbill (*Ocyrocus birostris*)

F: Bucerotidae St: R Sz: 61 cm O: VC

Features: Has an overall Grey colour plumage with white underparts. The bill is black or dark grey with a casque extending up to the point of curvature in the bill. They have red iris. Tail has white tip and dark sub terminal band.

Nesting: Breeding happens in summers. Nest is a natural hollow in the tree where 5-6 eggs are seen.

Food: Fruits, figs, reptiles, spiders

Call: Loud yelling

Habitat & Behavior:

Very commonly seen across all the forests of Sundargarh Div especially in Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Rohini, Kirlaga, Tilla, Sapakundal. In mornings, it can be seen perched on bare trees in forest clearings.

VN: Bahadakhai,
Kochilakhai, Katakhai,
Karakhai

Rufous Woodpecker (*Celeus brachyurus*)

F: Picidae St: R Sz: 25 cm O: UC

Features: A rufous coloured medium sized woodpecker with a short black bill. Lacks a crest. Is black barred on the whole body. Male has crimson patch on ear coverts which is pale buff incase of females.

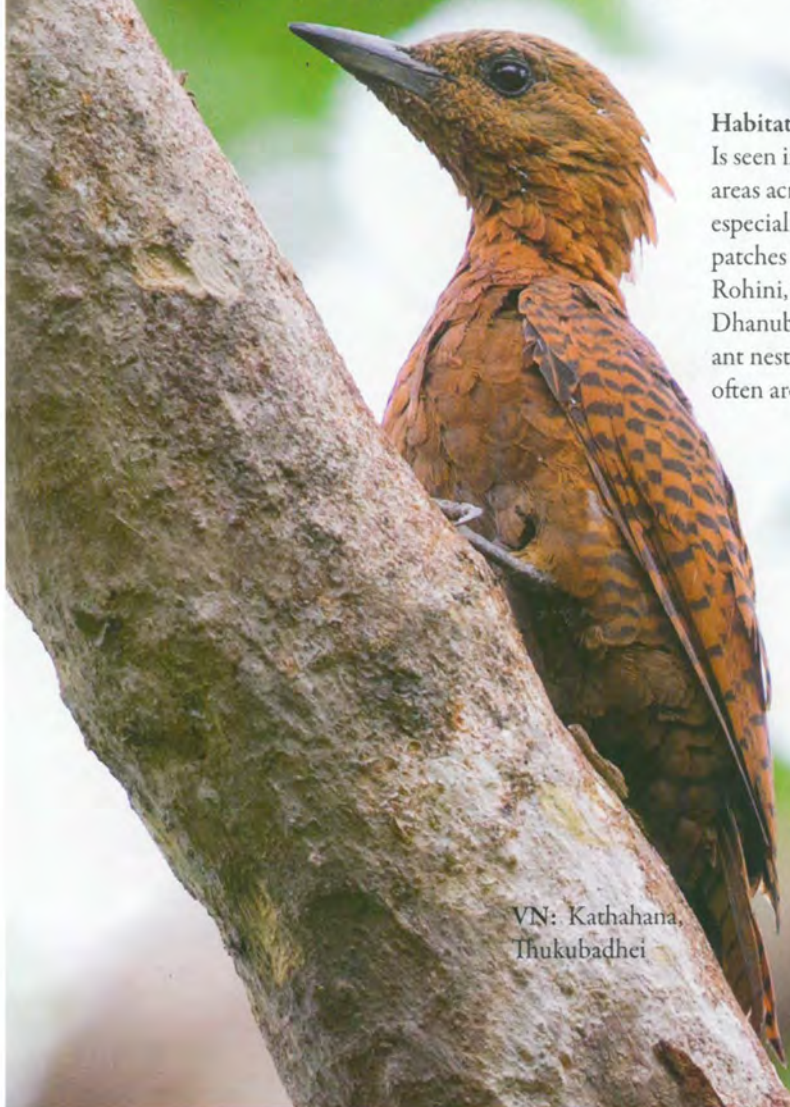
Nesting: Breeds between February and April. 2-3 eggs are laid in the hole type nest that is excavated on a tree.

Food: Insects, termites, ants, spider

Call: High pitched nasal *keenk-keenk*

Habitat & Behavior:

Is seen in the wooded areas across all ranges especially in the Sal patches Kodbahal, Rohini, Garjanpahad, Dhanubans. Is partial to ant nests and can be seen often around it.



VN: Kathahana,
Thukubadhei

Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos nanus*)

F: Picidae St: R Sz: 13 cm O: VC

Features: A small brown woodpecker with white spotting on the feathers. White underparts have brown barrings. There is scarlet streak on the hind crown in males which is not with females.

Nesting: Breeds between February to April. Nest is a hole in a dead trunk of tree. 2-3 glossy white eggs can be observed in the nest

Food: Insects, fruit pulp

Call: A metallic rattle

Habitat & Behavior: Seen very commonly in good numbers across the lightly wooded forests of Kudah-tilia, Singaribahal, Barbahal, Panchara, Brahmani. Often seen in a group of 4-5 individuals.

VN: Kathahana, Thukubadhei



Yellow crowned Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos mahrattensis*)

F: Picidae St: R Sz: 18 cm O: C

Female

Features: Pale headed woodpecker. Males have red nape, females have yellowish crown and nape. Upperparts are black with white spots and barring.

Nesting: Breeds between January to May. 2-3 eggs are seen in the nest which is hole in the tree.

Food: Insects, spiders

Call: Sharp *click click clickrrr*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen on the forest edges and lightly wooded areas. Not a woodpecker of dense forest. Often seen in pairs.

VN: Kathahana, Thukubadhei



Black rumped Flameback (*Pluvialis fulva*)

F: Picidae St: R Sz: 26-29 cm O: VC

Features: Has black rump, brownish yellow wing coverts, black nape and a black throat with white marks. Adult male has a red crown and crest. Females have a black forecrown spotted with white, with red only on the rear crest.

Nesting: February to July. 2-3 glossy white eggs are seen inside the holes of trees.

Food: Feeds on insects plucked from crevices of barks

Call: Loud *kyi-kyi-kyi*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in the wooded areas of Rohini, Daghora, Garjanbahal, Kiralaga, Kukuda, Rajabasa, Jharabeda. Often seen in small groups of 3-4 birds. Gives the high pitched loud call while flying between trees.

VN: Kathahana, Thukubadhei



Male

Female

Lesser Yellownape (*Picus chlorolophus*)

F: Picidae St: R Sz: 27 cm O: UC

Features: Has an overall green plumage with prominent yellow nape. Belly is whitish with green barring. Male has a yellow throat with red markings above the nape.

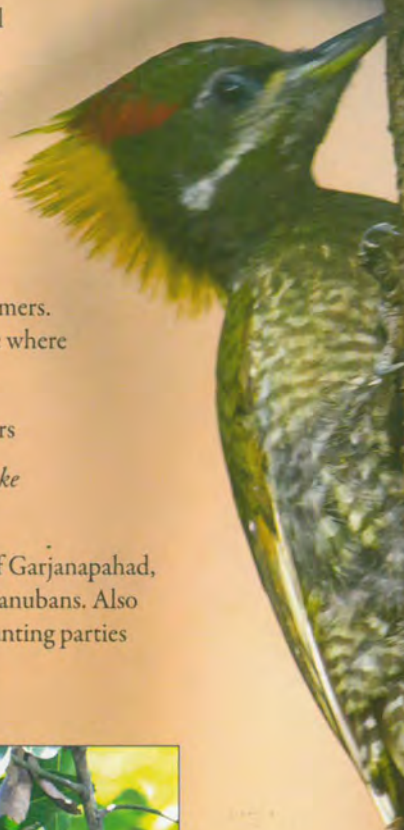
Nesting: Breeds in summers. Nest is a hole in the tree where 2-4 white eggs are seen.

Food: Insects and spiders

Call: Loud *kiyew-ke-ke-ke*

Habitat & Behavior:

Thickly wooded areas of Garjanapahad, Kodbahal, Jamkani, Dhanubans. Also seen as part of mixed hunting parties along with other birds.



Common lora (*Aegithina tiphia*)

F: Aegithinidae St: R Sz: 14 cm O: VC

Features: Body plumage is olive-yellow.

Undersides are yellow.

Breeding males have black cap and back. Two white wing bars are also prominent.

Nesting: Breeds around monsoons. Nest is a cup of grass bound by cobweb. 2-4 eggs are seen.

Food: Insects

Call: Chattering and whistling

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen in small groups across all the ranges of the Division on the forest edges and very lightly wooded areas. They hang around the branches for insects.



Female



Male

Common Woodshrike (*Tephrodornis pondicerianus*)

F: Campephagidae St: R Sz: 16cm O: C

Features: Has grayish plumage with white underparts. There is a prominent white supercilium which extends well behind the eye and the dark cheek patch.

Nesting: A cup shaped nest made out of bark, fibres and cobweb is placed on a fork of tree. Clutch size is 3. Breeds in summers.

Food: Insects and berries

Call: Accelerating trill

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen in the forest edges and scrub forests of Singaribahal, Barbahal, Kurai, Sapkundal. Seen in small groups sometimes.



Bar winged Flycatcher Shrike (*Hemipus picatus*)

F: Campephagidae St: R Sz: 14cm O: UC

Features: Is the smallest of shrikes with a black cap. Underparts are white. Wings are black-brown with a white bar on the wings.

Nesting: Breeds in summers. The nest is a neat cup of grass, lichens and cobwebs towards the dead end of branches. 2-3 eggs are seen.

Food: Insects

Call: Rapid *tsit-it-it-it* or a *whirri-whirri-whirri*

Habitat & Behavior: Often part of mixed hunting parties. Seen across the wooded forests and bamboo brakes of Jamkani, Hemgir, Bhainsamunda, Athkosia, Dhanubans and Garjanpahar.



Large Cuckooshrike (*Coracina macei*)

F: Campephagidae St: R Sz: 28cm O: VC

Features: Upperparts are blue-grayish with black rump and tail. Breast and belly are white and barred fine. Rump is completely white. Eyes have black streak which is more prominent in males.

Nesting: Breeds in Summers. Nest is a platform of twigs and grass coated with cobweb. 2-3 eggs are seen in the clutch.

Food: Mix of fruits, berries, insects

Call: Loud *klu-eeep*

Habitat & Behavior: Is very common throughout the wooded forests of Daghora, Rohini, Kodbahal, Gutighara. Very active in summers.



Rosy Minivet (*Pericrocotus roseus*)

F: Campephagidae St: R/LM Sz: 20cm O: UC

Male

Features: Male have pink underparts which is pale yellow in case of females. Both have grey back, nape and head.

Nesting: Breeding happens in summers. Nest is cup shaped made out of grass bound by cobweb.

Food: Insects and Caterpillars

Call: Musical *tew-tew*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen mostly in winters though there might be a resident population in Sundergarh also. Can be seen in the forests of Ushakothi, Rohini, Kodbahal, Dhanubans. Often male and female are seen together.

Female

Small Minivet (*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*)

F: Campephagidae St: R Sz: 16cm O: VC



Male

Features: The female is grey above, with yellow underparts, rump and wing patches. Male has grey upperparts & head, orange-yellow belly, rump and wing patches.

Nesting: The nest is a cup-like structure into which two to four eggs are seen.

Food: Insects, spider

Call: Feeble *swee-swee*

Habitat & Behavior: Often seen in small group of 4-6 birds with mix of both males and females. Favours the scrub jungles and rarely in deeply wooded areas. Can be seen in Singaribahal, Itma, Ujalpur, Hemgiri and similar forests.



Female

Brown Shrike (*Lanius cristatus*)

F: Lanidae St: WM Sz:18-19cm O: C

Features: Has rufous brown upperparts, white supercilium and a distinctive black band across the eye.

The underside is creamy with rufous flanks and belly. For female eye band dark brown and not as well marked as in the male.

Food: Grasshoppers, insects and lizards

Call: Harsh chattering

Habitat & Behavior: Is a winter migrant to the region and often seen in and around large water bodies and also in lightly wooded areas across the division.



Bay backed Shrike (*Lanius vittatus*)

F: Laniidae St: R Sz: 17 cm O: C

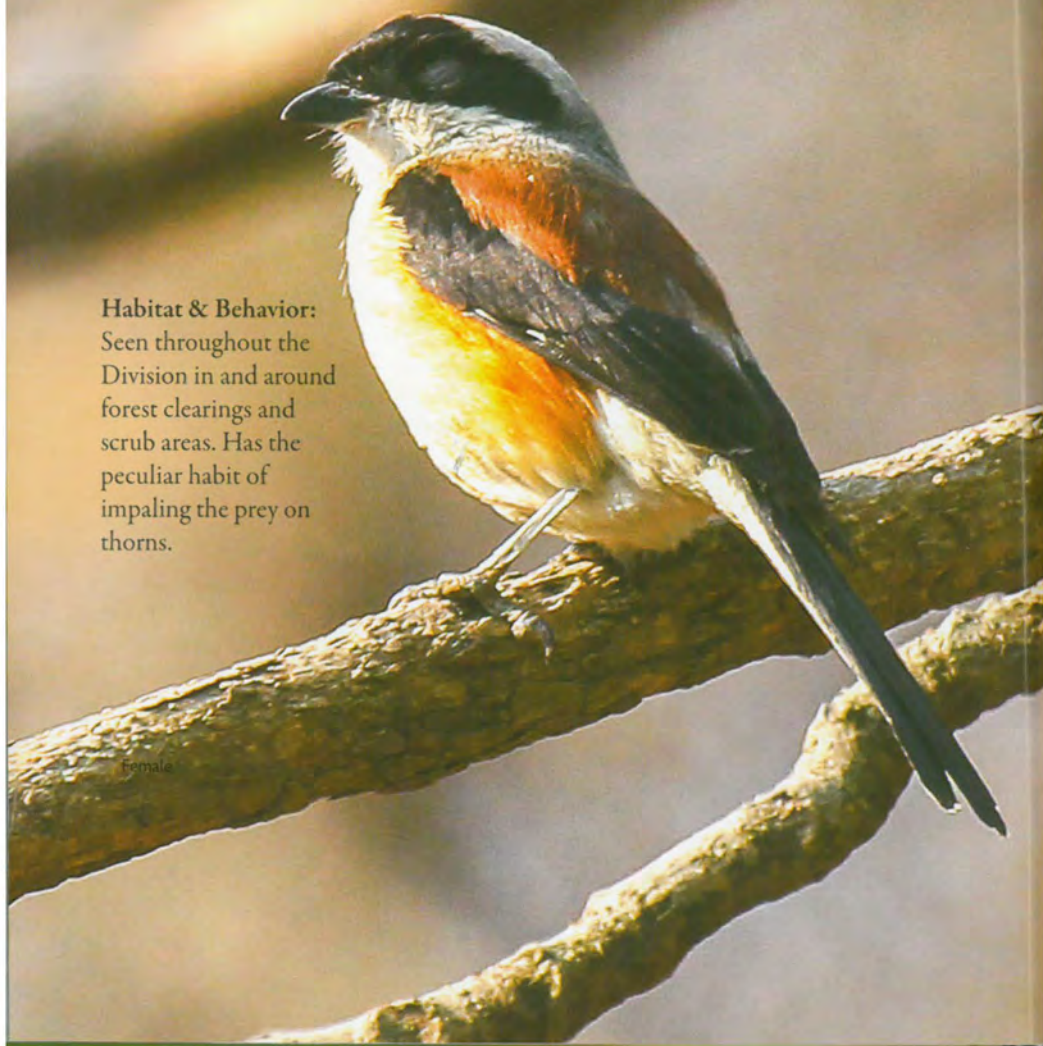
Features: Maroon-brown above with a pale rump and a long black tail with white edges. The crown and nape are grey. Has the eye band like other shrikes.

Nesting: 3-5 eggs are seen in the nest which is made out of wool, rags and cobwebs. Breeds between April to Sept.

Food: Lizards, geckos, insects

Call: Harsh chattering

Habitat & Behavior:
Seen throughout the Division in and around forest clearings and scrub areas. Has the peculiar habit of impaling the prey on thorns.



Female

Long tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*)

F: Lanidae St: WM Sz: 25 cm O: VC



Features: Has rufous plumage with dark tail and eye mask peculiar to shrikes.

Food: Lizards, geckos, insects

Call: Harsh grating and scolding

Habitat & Behavior: Abundantly seen across the Div on forest edges, scrub forests. Seen perched on electric wires also. Like other shrikes, it has the habit of impaling the prey on thorns.





Adult

Greater racket tailed Drongo

(*Dicrurus paradiseus*)

F: Dicruridae St: R Sz: 35 cm(without tail) O: VC

Features: Derives its name from the distinct longer racket shaped tail. Has a crest of curled feather on the face above the beak. Young birds are duller and lack the tail streamers. Many times, they might have broken tail streamers.

Nesting: Breeds between April to Aug. 3-4 eggs are seen in the nest which is a cup made out of grass bound by cobweb and placed on a fork of tree.



Juvenile



An adult bird with a missing tail streamer

Food: Insects, fruits and nectar

Call: Variety of calls. Is a mimic of other birds especially raptors.

Habitat & Behavior: Prefers the thickly wooded areas of Garjanapahad, Daghora, Rohini, Kodbahal, Jamkani, Dhanubans. In Odisha, Hemgir-Kanika range has probably the highest density of this species. Often seen in group of 2-3 birds.

VN: Bhringaraj, Raj kaunchia

Spangled Drongo (*Dicrurus hottentottus*)

F: Dicuridae

St: R

Sz: 32 cm

O: R



Features: Has completely glossy blue-black plumage with curled squarish tail. It has a noticeable curved bill, spangling and a long hair like crest. Juvenile may lack the spangling.

Nesting: Breeds during the Summers. 3-4 eggs are seen in the saucer shaped nest built of grass & rootlets at the end of a fork of tree.

Food: Flower nectar & Insects

Call: Musical , metallic notes.

Habitat & Behavior:

Prefers lightly wooded areas adjoining Julumbahal, Dilanga, Kurlukapat. Is a rarity for the region. Is a good mimic of other birds. Is seen around flowering trees like *Bombax ceiba*.



Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*)

F: Dicuridae St: R Sz: 28cm O: VC

Features: Has complete black plumage with dark forked tail. There is a small white rictal spot near the beak. Juveniles have white blotches on the underparts.

Nesting: Breeds between Feb to Aug. Nest is a loose cup made with twigs, grass and fibres woven by spider web.

Food: Insects

Call: Harsh *ti-tiu* or *cheee-cheee-chichuk*

Habitat & Behavior: Abundantly seen throughout. Can be seen chasing big raptors.

VN: Kajalapati, Kaunchia



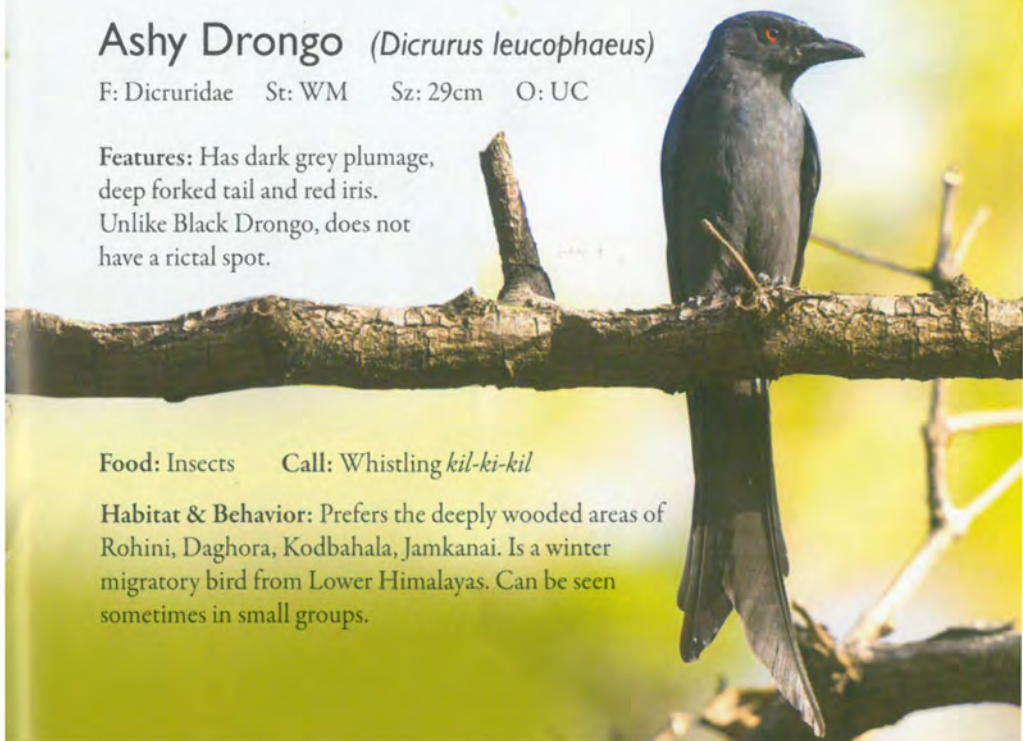
Ashy Drongo (*Dicrurus leucophaeus*)

F: Dicuridae St: WM Sz: 29cm O: UC

Features: Has dark grey plumage, deep forked tail and red iris. Unlike Black Drongo, does not have a rictal spot.

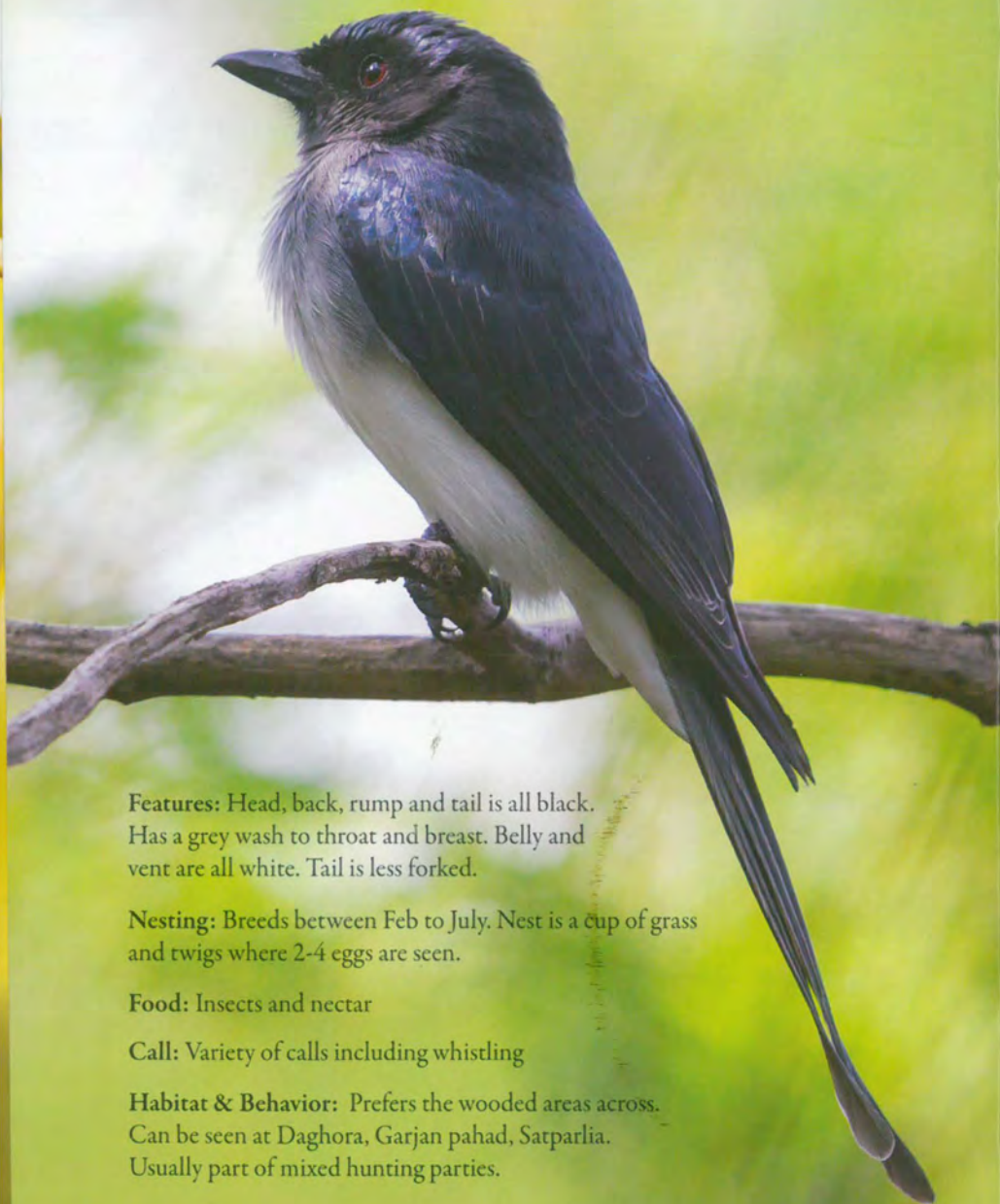
Food: Insects **Call:** Whistling *kil-ki-kil*

Habitat & Behavior: Prefers the deeply wooded areas of Rohini, Daghora, Kodbahala, Jamkanai. Is a winter migratory bird from Lower Himalayas. Can be seen sometimes in small groups.



White bellied Drongo (*Dicrurus caeruleus*)

F: Dicruridae St: R Sz: 24cm O: C



Features: Head, back, rump and tail is all black. Has a grey wash to throat and breast. Belly and vent are all white. Tail is less forked.

Nesting: Breeds between Feb to July. Nest is a cup of grass and twigs where 2-4 eggs are seen.

Food: Insects and nectar

Call: Variety of calls including whistling

Habitat & Behavior: Prefers the wooded areas across. Can be seen at Daghora, Garjan pahad, Satparlia. Usually part of mixed hunting parties.

Indian Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*)

F: Oriolidae St: R Sz: 25 cm O: C



Male

Features: The bird is golden yellow in colour with black coloured wings. Tail is black and yellow. Female has greenish-yellow upperparts and pale underparts with faint streaks. They have a small black patch around the eyes which is not very elongated.

Nesting: Breeds during the monsoons. 2-3 eggs are seen in a cup shaped nest made at the end of the fork of a low lying branch.

Food: Insects, fruits, flower nectar

Call: Pleasant *weela-weet-oh*

Habitat & Behavior:

Commonly seen inside the well wooded areas across the division. Often seen around flowering shrubs where they come for nectar.

VN: Haladi basanta



Juvenile

Black hooded Oriole (*Oriolus xanthornus*)

F: Oriolidae St: R Sz: 25 cm O: VC

Features: Golden yellow body with black head with bright pink bill. Juveniles miss the solid black head and have streaked underparts.



Adult

Nesting: Nest is a deep cup of grass & cobwebs usually made in the fork of a low hanging branch of a tree where 2 eggs are seen. Breeds in monsoons.

Food: Insects, fruits, figs **Call:** Sweetish *twin-twin*

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen throughout all the forests & in village groves.

VN: Haladi basanta

Juvenile



Cinereous Tit (*Parus cinereus*)

F: Paridae St: R Sz: 14 cm O: C

Features: Has black and white plumage. A dark band runs through the underparts. Throat, neck and cap are black with white cheeks. Has a prominent wing bar.

Nesting: Breeds during the Summers. Nest is a hollow structure in a tree. 4-6 eggs are seen

Food: Insects & spiders

Call: *tzee-tzee-weep-weep*

Habitat & Behavior: Very often seen along the shrubberies along the forest roads and forest edges near the villages.



Indian Yellow Tit (*Parus aplonotus*)

F: Paridae St: R Sz: 13 cm O: C

Features: There is a prominent dark line that runs through the whole of underpart which is olive yellow. Crest is black and has yellow supercilium. Females are duller.

Nesting: Normally 3-5 eggs are seen in the nest which is a hole in the tree. Breeding season is April to September.

Food: Insects & spiders

Call: Repeated *chi-chi*

Habitat & Behavior: Prefers well wooded areas of Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Rohini, Taragarh. Sometimes seen in small groups.



Wire tailed Swallow (*Hirundo smithii*)

F: Hirundinidae St: R Sz: 14 cm O: C

Features: Has chestnut cap, glossy bluish black body and white throat. Easily identified by two long wires in the tail. Tail wires of female are shorter compared to male.

Nesting: Breeds between March to September. Nest is a saucer made out of mud and placed below culverts or rocks. 3-5 eggs are seen.

Food: Insects

Call: Repetitive *chit-chit*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in open countries, near agricultural fields across the Div. Often seen perched on electric wires.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

F: Hirundinidae St: WM Sz: 14 cm O: VC

Features: Has glossy blue body with chestnut forehead and throat. Also has prominent black breast band and tail streamers. There is a rufous wash to underparts. Juveniles have less prominent chestnut forehead and lack the tail streamers.

Food: Insects

Call: Clear *whitt-whitt* while making aerial sorties

Habitat & Behavior:

Sighted in large groups along Ib river and swampy fields adjoining Rengali, Badgaonmal, Sarafgarh perched on transmission wires.

Red rumped Swallow (*Hirundo daurica*)

F: Hirundinidae St: WM Sz: 14 cm O: VC

Features: Has the characteristic red rump, white streaked underparts and a deep forked tail. Has black undertail coverts.

Food: Insects

Call: Sharp *treep-treep*

Habitat & Behavior: Can be seen sometimes perched in hundreds on transmission wires near agricultural fields or forest edges across Div. They are fast fliers and they swoop on insects while airborne.



Indian Bushlark (*Mirafra erythroptera*)

F: Alaudidae St: R Sz: 14 cm O: C

Features: Has prominent rufous on wings, spotting on whitish breast and a prominent white supercilium. Crown is heavily streaked.

Food: Seeds and invertebrates

Call: Clear whistling

Habitat & Behavior: Commonly sighted in the grasslands adjoining backwaters of large dams like Rengali and Sarafgarh. Also seen on forest edges. Makes short vertical flights and calls.



Rufous tailed Lark (*Ammomanes phoenicurus*)

F: Alaudidae St: R Sz: 16 cm O: C

Features: A dark brown lark with stout bill. Has prominent spotting on breast and throat. Has rufous tail and belly.

Nesting: Breeds between Feb to May. Nest is made of grass & rootlets placed over a small depression on bare ground.

Food: Grains, seeds and insects

Call: Pleasant whistling

Habitat & Behavior: Seen on forest edges, open fields around scrub forests throughout the Div. Runs zigzag while feeding.



Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark (*Eremopterix griseus*)

F: Alaudidae St: R Sz: 12 cm O: VC

Female

Features: The males have a contrasting black-and-white face pattern while females are paler and sandy brown. Males have distinct black belly.

Nesting: The nest is a small depression in the ground lined with grass and pebbles. 2 to 3 eggs can be seen in nest. Breeding happens between Feb to Sep.

Food: Grains & insects

Call: Pleasant whistling

Habitat & Behavior: Seen on forest edges, open fields around scrub forests throughout the Div. While making dives in flights, it gives pleasant calls.

Male

Red whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*)

F: Pycnonotidae St: R Sz: 20 cm O: C

Features: Has brown upperparts and white underparts. Has black pointed crest, red whiskers and red vent.

Nesting: 2-3 eggs are seen in the nest which is made of roots, fibres and twigs built on bushes or small trees. Breeds throughout the year.

Food: Fruits and insects

Call: Sharp *kink-a-joo*

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen on forest edges and near scrub forests across the Div. Can be seen on flowering shrubs where they come for nectar.



Red vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*)

F: Pycnonotidae St: R Sz: 20 cm O: VC

Features: Has black crown, throat and head. Red vent is prominent. Black tail is tipped white.

Nesting: Breeds between June to Sep. Nest is made on a low heighted tree or shrub. 2-3 eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Fruits, insects, nectar

Call: Sharp repetitive *qluik qluik*

Habitat & Behavior: Abundantly seen throughout in scrublands, forests, inhabitations.

VN: Gobara



White browed Bulbul (*Pycnonotus luteolus*)

F: Pycnonotidae St: R Sz: 20 cm O: C

Features: Olive green Bulbul with white eye brows and dark moustachial stripe. Does not have a crest. The vent is yellowish.

Nesting: Breeds between March to Sep. 2-3 eggs are seen in the nest that is made of grass & rootlets and placed in bushes.

Food: Insects, berries, figs and nectar

Call: Loud rattling song

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in scrub jungles and forest edges across the Div. Very often they are found feeding on Lantana berries.



Grey breasted Prinia (*Prinia hodgsonii*)

F: Cisticolidae St: R Sz: 11 cm O: C

Features: Breeding males have grey plumage with a prominent grey breast band on the white underparts. Non breeding birds are pale above.

Nesting: 3-4 eggs are seen in the nest which is a cup of grass and bound by cobwebs.

Food: Insects & spiders

Call: Series of *chiwee-chiwee-chiwi-chip-chip-chip*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in the scrub jungles and forest edges across the Div. Often seen raising up the tail.



Ashy Prinia (*Prinia socialis*)

F: Cisticolidae St: R Sz: 13-14cm O: VC

Features: They have longish cream coloured tail with black sub-terminal spots; greyish crown and pale rufous coloured underparts. Iris is maroon.

Nesting: Nest is a flimsy cup of leaves and grasses put on a low shrub where 3-5 eggs are seen. Breeds between June to Sep.

Food: Insects, ants and termites

Call: Sharp *zeet-zeet*

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen throughout grasslands, open forests patches, scrublands, gardens.



Plain Prinia (*Prinia inornata*)

F: Cisticolidae St: R Sz: 13 cm O: VC

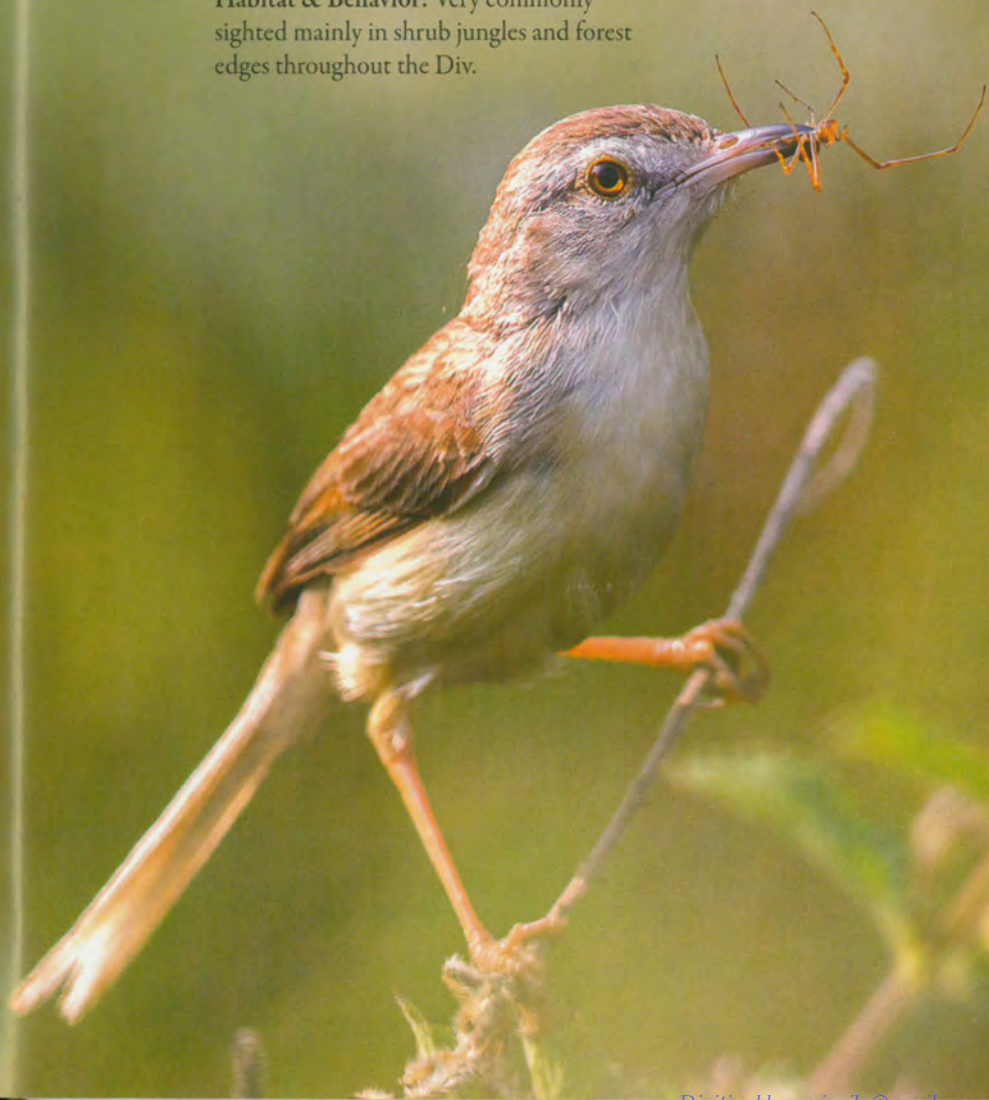
Features: Breeding birds are grey brown above with a short white supercilium. Underparts are pale yellow-brown.

Nesting: Nest is a pear shaped pouch made of grass and hung from shrub. 3-6 eggs are seen.

Food: Insects and spider

Call: Sharp *tee-tee-tee*

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly sighted mainly in shrub jungles and forest edges throughout the Div.



Zitting Cisticola (*Cisticola juncidis*)

F: Cisticolidae

St: R

Sz: 10 cm

O: C



Features: The body is brown above, heavily streaked with black markings. Has a white belly and a rufous coloured rump. Tail is brown and tipped white.

Nesting: Breeds in the monsoons. 3-6 white coloured eggs are seen in the cup shaped nest which is made of leaves & grasses.

Food: Insects

Call: Sharp *zit zit*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen mainly in the grasslands and shrubberies in and around the large water bodies like Sarafgarh, Bargaonmal.



Common Tailorbird (*Orthotomus sutorius*)

F: Sylviidae St: R Sz: 13 cm O: VC

Features: Has an olive green plumage with whitish underparts and a rufous crown.

Nesting: Breeds between April to Sep. Nest is a funnel shaped structure made out by stitching the edges of the leaves. Clutch size is 3.

Food: Insects and flower

Call: Sharp *twit-twit-twit*

Habitat & Behavior:

Commonly seen throughout in shrubberies. Has a habit of moving with tail perpendicularly up.



Booted Warbler (*Iduna caligata*)

F: Sylviidae St: WM Sz: 12 cm O: C

Features: Has a square ended tail, pale supercilium which is square ended behind eye. Lower mandible is pale.

Food: Insects **Call:** Harsh *churr-churr*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in scrub forests and tall grasses around waterbodies throughout the Div.



Common Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*)

F: Sylviidae St: WM Sz: 11 cm O: C

Features: Has grayish-brown upperparts with pale olive wash to wings and rump. Has a small black bill and legs.

Food: Insects

Call: Cheerful *chiff-chaff*

Habitat & Behavior:

Is a winter migrant to the region. Often seen in and around waterbodies, amongst tall grasses or in the shrubs.



Green Warbler *Phylloscopus (trochiloides) nitidus*

F: Sylviidae St: WM Sz: 10-11 cm O: UC

Features: Has a pale green plumage with yellow supercilium and underparts. Has one strong and one faint wing bar.

Food: Fruits and insects

Call: *chis-ru-weet*



Habitat & Behavior:
Mainly seen in dense forests of Garjanpahad, Kodbahal especially around ravines, forest streams amongst shrubs.

Tickell's Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus affinis*)

F: Sylviidae St: WM Sz: 11 cm O: UC



Features:

Has greenish-brown upperparts with yellow underparts. Supercilium is bright yellow like the throat.

Food: Insects

Call: Short *whi-whi-whi*

Habitat & Behavior:

Migrates from Lower Himalayan region. Can be seen in scrub jungles and lightly wooded areas in and around Sarafgarh, Badgaonmal reservoirs.



Yellow eyed Babbler (*Chrysomma sinense*)

F: Sylviidae St: R Sz: 18 cm O: C

Features:

The body above is brown and the wings are cinnamon coloured. Has a white supercilium and the eye ring is orange-yellow. Underparts are whitish.

Nesting: 3-5 eggs are seen in the nest which is conical shape made out of grass and placed in shrubs. Breeds in monsoons.

Food: Insects, berries, nectar **Call:** Whistling *twee-twee-ta-whit-chu*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in and around lightly wooded areas across the Division as well as in village gardens.



Tawny bellied babbler (*Dumetia hyperythra*)

F: Timaliidae St: R Sz: 13 cm O: C

Features: Has pale orange underparts and brown above. Has a rufous crown.

Nesting: 3-4 eggs are seen in the clutch. Nest is a dome of grass with side opening.

Food: Insects & nectar

Call: Feeble *sweechi-sweechi*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in group of 2-3 birds, scanning through shrubs and bushes in lightly wooded areas of the entire Division.



Pin striped Tit Babbler (*Macronous gularis*)

F: Timaliidae St: R Sz: 11 cm O: RR

Features: Has a faded rufous cap, yellow supercillium, pale yellow underparts with fine streaking on chin, throat and breast. Has brown wings and tail.

Nesting: Breeds from Feb to July. Nest is loose ball shaped made from grasses and leaves.

Food: Insects nectar

Call: Loud *chonk-chonk*

Habitat & Behavior:

Is an uncommon babbler for the region. Prefers thickly wooded areas of Dangakhhol, Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Jamkani area.



Jungle Babbler (*Turdoides striatus*)

F: Leiothrichidae St: R Sz: 25 cm O: VC

Features: Has overall pale brown plumage. Bill is pale orange. Iris is pale creamy coloured.

Food: Insects, grains, nectar, berries

Call: Continual chattering & chirping

Habitat & Behavior: Sighted in abundance across all types of forests, Seen in large noisy groups of 7-10 birds.

VN: Satabhaya, Kundakhai

Nesting: Breeds throughout the year. Nest is made out of twigs and grass. 3-4 eggs are seen in the clutch.



Oriental White Eye (*Zosterops palpebrosus*)

F: Zosteropidae St: R Sz: 10 cm O: VC

Features: Has a distinct white patch of ring around the eye. Back, mantle, head, breast and throat are green. Has a white belly.

Nesting: Breeds between April to July. Nest is made out of grass, rootlets and cobwebs where 2 eggs are seen.

Food: Insects and flower nectar

Call: Brief feeble nasal notes.

Habitat & Behavior:

Is commonly seen across the forest edges, village groves in groups of 4-5 birds. Often seen on flowering shrubs where they come for nectar.



Velvet fronted Nuthatch (*Sitta Frontalis*)

F: Sittidae St: R Sz: 10 cm O: UC

Features: Has a azure-blue plumage with black forehead and black tipped red bill. Male has a black eye stripe behind the eye which is not present in case of females.

Nesting: Breeds between February to June. Holes made by barbets and woodpeckers are used as the nest. Clutch size is 3-6.

Food: Insects, ants and termites

Call: Whistling and rattling

Habitat & Behavior:

Not very common for the region. Only seen in few numbers in the thickly wooded areas of Kodbahal, Dhanubans. Seen in small groups of 5-6 birds.



Jungle Myna (*Acridotheres fuscus*)

F: Sturnidae St: R Sz: 23 cm O: VC

Features: Has overall black-grey plumage with a prominent dark forehead tuft and orange iris and beak. Tail is white tipped.

Nesting: 3-6 eggs are seen in the nest which is either hole in a tree or in wall gaps of old buildings.

Food: Insects, grains, flower nectar.

Call: Harsh croak



Habitat & Behavior:

Commonly seen throughout the division. Often seen on flowering tree like *Bombax Ceiba*.

VN: Bani



Common Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*)

F: Sturnidae St: R Sz: 25-29 cm O: RR

Features: Has overall black plumage with orange-yellow patches of wattles & naked skin on the head. Beak is orange. A white wing patch is also distinct.

Nesting: Breeds between March to October. Nest is made of grass, rootlets and feathers lined over natural hollows on lofty trees. 2-3 eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Fruits, berries, figs

Call: Loud sharp metallic single noted whistles and chuckles

Habitat & Behavior: Look out for bare tree tops in densely wooded areas of Garjanbahal & Rohini. Very rarely seen in the Division.

VN: Sari, Sara



Chestnut Tailed Starling (*Sturnia malabarica*)

F: Sturnidae St: R Sz: 20cm O: C

Features: Upperparts and head are grey. Has rufous belly. Tail is chestnut coloured. Has white iris and a yellow bill with pale blue base.

Nesting: Nests in a hole of tree where 3-5 eggs are seen.

Food: Berries & insects

Call: Mild whistling

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen across the Div but mainly in forests of Rohini, Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Kurlukapat.



Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*)

F: Sturnidae St: R Sz: 25 cm O: VC

VN: Bani



Asian pied Starling (*Gracupica contra*)

F: Sturnidae St: R Sz: 23 cm O: VC

VN: Ghukalika



Rosy Starling (*Sturnus roseus*)

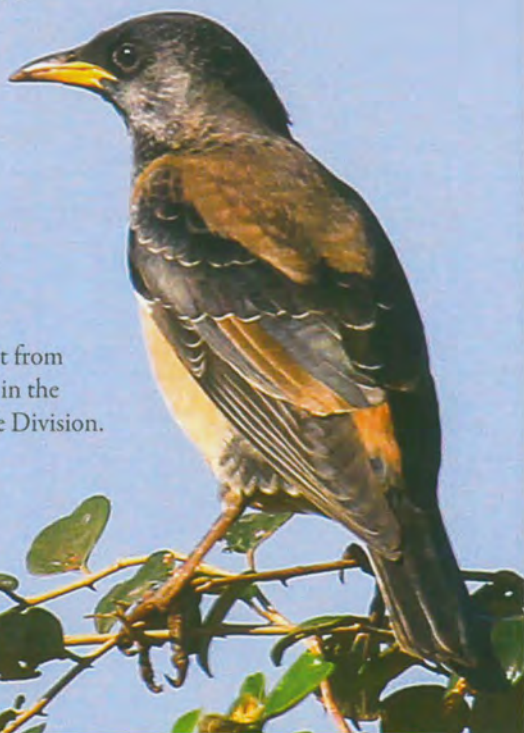
F: Sturnidae St: WM Sz: 21 cm O: C

Features: Has pink plumage with glossy black head, wings and tail. Winter plumages and juveniles can be paler. Breeding males have fluffy black crest.

Food: Grasshoppers and other insects

Call: Mixture of squeaks and rattles

Habitat & Behavior: Is a winter migrant from Europe. Can be seen in very large flocks in the paddy fields and scrublands of the whole Division.



Brahminy Starling (*Sturnia pagodarum*)

F: Sturnidae St: R Sz: 23-28cm O: VC

Features: Body is orangish in colour. Has a black head with a marginal crest. Beak is yellow with dark blue base.

Nesting: Nests in tree holes and cavities. Breeds between March to Sept. 3-4 eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Insects and berries

Call: Sweet musical notes

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen commonly across the area in forest edges & near villages. Is often located along with group of Common Mynas foraging in the ground.

VN: Chutia bani, Chulia bani



White-browed fantail (*Rhipidura aureola*)

F: Rhipiduridae St: R Sz: 18 cm O: C

Features: It has dark black-brown upperparts, with white spots on the wings, and whitish underparts. The fan-shaped tail is edged in white. It has prominent white supercillium which merges into white forehead.

Nesting: Breeds from Feb to Aug. 3-4 eggs are seen in the cup shaped nest which is put on a fork of tree.

Food: Insects **Call:** Harsh *chuck-chuck*

Habitat & Behavior:

Spreads the tail like a fan continuously while searching for food. Commonly seen in the scrub forests of Singaribahal, Panchara, Mahabirpahad, Itma.

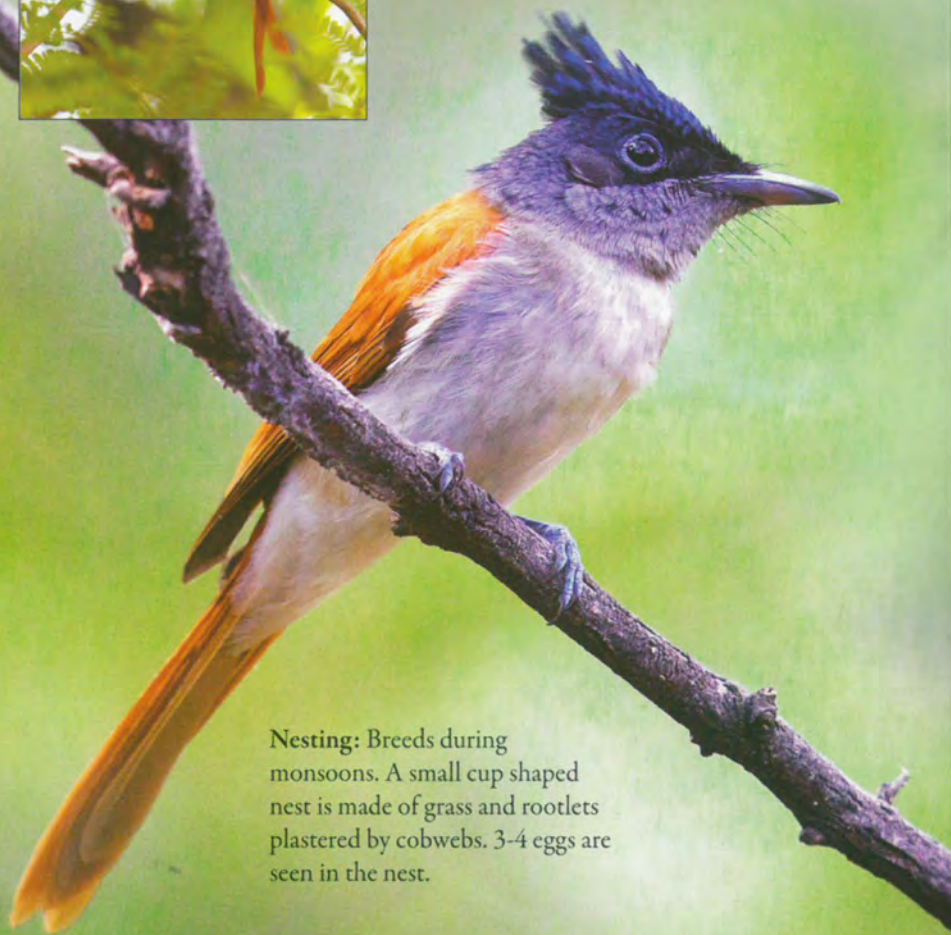


Indian Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradise*)

F: Muscicapidae St: R Sz: 20 cm (50cm with tails) O: C



Features: Male has two ribbon like long tail feathers. Female lack the ribbons and have short square ended tail. Both have metallic black crested head. Adult males have are either bright rufous above or predominantly white. Females and Juveniles are rufous.



Nesting: Breeds during monsoons. A small cup shaped nest is made of grass and rootlets plastered by cobwebs. 3-4 eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Insects, flies, bees.

Call: Sharp *chew-chew*

Adult Male



Habitat & Behavior: Prefers lightly wooded areas & bamboo brakes of Garjanpahad-Jhadeswar, Dhanubans, Jamkani, Jorjam. Prefers taking dips in the stream puddles during summers.

Black naped Monarch (*Hypothymis azurea*)

F: Muscicapidae St: R Sz: 16 cm O: VC

Features: : Males are bright azure coloured with white lower belly. Females are duller and have browner -greyish feathers. Males have a distinct black nape and a narrow black necklace.

Nesting: Breeds during monsoons. 2-3 eggs can be observed in the nest which is a neat cup of small twigs placed in a fork of tree.

Food: Insects, flies, bees

Call: Whistling *swich-wich*

Habitat & Behavior:

Very commonly seen around ravines and shrubberies near streams of Garjanpahad, Dangakhhol, Kurlukapat, Gutighara, Taragarh. Often seen in couples along with other flycatchers.

Female

Male

Orange headed Thrush (*Zoothera Citrina*)

F: Muscicapidae St: R/WM Sz: 21cm O: UC

Features: Body is orange in colour with blue-grey mantle. Female have brown shade to the mantle. It has an orange head with parallel black stripes across white ear coverts. Some races don't have the barring on coverts.



Nesting: A cup of moss, grass, mud & roots. Breeds around June-July. 3-4 eggs are seen in the clutch.

Food: Insects, termites, fallen berries **Call:** Sweet whistling notes

Habitat & Behavior: Prefers broad leaved forests of Rohini, Garjanpahad, Taragarh, Jamkani. Often seen on forest roads hopping in search of insects.



Indian Blackbird (*Turdud merula*)

F: Muscicapidae St:R Sz: 24cm O: UC

Features: Males have brownish grey upperparts with black crown and pale underparts. Females are more browner. Both have a distinct orange eye ring.

Nesting: Breeds between May to Aug. Nest is lined with mud, moss, grass. 3-5 eggs can be seen.

Food: Figs, berries and insects

Call: Melodious whistling

Habitat & Behavior: Not very common in the region. It is seen in very lightly wooded areas around Mahabirpahad, Panchara, Sapakundal, Kharikamunda, Ragadakhol. Can be seen relishing figs during summers.



Tickell's Thrush (*Turdus Unicolor*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 21 cm O: UC



Features: Male has pale bluish plumage in color. Female is light olive green with lightly spotted breast and dark malar stripe. Both have orange-yellow bill.



Food: Insects

Call: Soft juk-juk

Habitat & Behavior:

Is a winter migrant from Himalayas. Seen in forests of Rohini, Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Jamkani. Mostly seen plucking out insects near streams and forest roads.

Oriental Magpie Robin (*Copsychus saularis*)

F: Muscicapidae St: R Sz: 19 cm O: VC

Features: Males have black head & throat. Females have grey head & throat. Both have white belly.

Nesting: Breeds in Summers. Nest made of grass and roots is made in a hole of tree or crevice of a wall. 4-5 eggs are seen in the nest.

Food: Insects

Call: Very sweet songs.
Harsh *churr-churr*

Habitat & Behavior:
Seen throughout all the forests of Sundargarh. Often heard singing throughout the day.



Male

Indian Robin (*Saxicoloides fulicata*)

F: Muscicapidae St: R Sz: 16 cm O: VC

Features: Males have glossy bluish-black plumage whereas females have brown upperparts with grey underparts. Both have chestnut coloured vent.

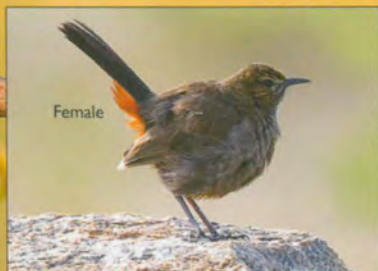
Nesting: Nest is built under rocks or in crevices. 3-4 eggs are usually there in the clutch.

Food: Insects **Call:** Mix of warbling songs

Habitat & Behavior: Seen all throughout in scrub forests. Often seen in pairs.



Male



Female

Black Redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 13-15 cm O: C

Features: Male has rufous underparts with black breast, head and darker wings. Females are dusky brown with paler underparts unlike the males.

Food: Insects & spiders

Call: Sharp *whit-whit*



Male

Habitat & Behavior: Seen in village outskirts as well as gardens inside Sundargarh town in winters. Is a winter migrant from Kashmir. Often male and females are seen together.



Female

White rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*)

F: Muscicapidae St: R Sz: 24cm O: C



Male

Features: A long tailed bird with chestnut coloured underparts. Black portions of the mail including head is replaced with pale blue-grey colour in females. White rump is distinct.



Female

Nesting: Breeds in Summers. 3-4 eggs are seen in the nest that is built in hollows of dead trunks. Hole is lined with grass and leaves.

Food: Insects

Call: High pitched sweet songs.

**Habitat &
Behavior:**

Is seen in dense
forests of
Dangakhhol,
Garjanpahad,
Jamkani. Often
heard calling from
the perches inside
shrubs.



Common Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 12-13 cm O: C

Features: Breeding males have dark head, chin, throat with white neck, orange wash to the breast. Females have streaked upperparts with pale orange wash to the breast.

Food: Insects

Call: Sharp *chbek-chbek*

Habitat & Behavior:

In open forests, scrublands and agricultural fields across the Div. Is a winter migrant from Himalayas and Pakistan.



Male



Breeding Male



Female

Pied Bushchat (*Saxicola caprata*)

F: Muscicapidae St: R Sz: 13 cm O: VC

Features: Female has brown plumage with faint streakings whereas male is all black with white rump and patch on wing.

Nesting: Breeds between Feb & May. Nest is pad of grass lined with wool. Often found in holes on the ground.

Food: Insects.

Call: Harsh *chek-chek*

Habitat & Behavior:

In open forests, scrublands and agricultural fields across the Div. Often male and female are seen together.



Male



Female



Juvenile

Blue Rock Thrush (*Monticola Solitarius*)

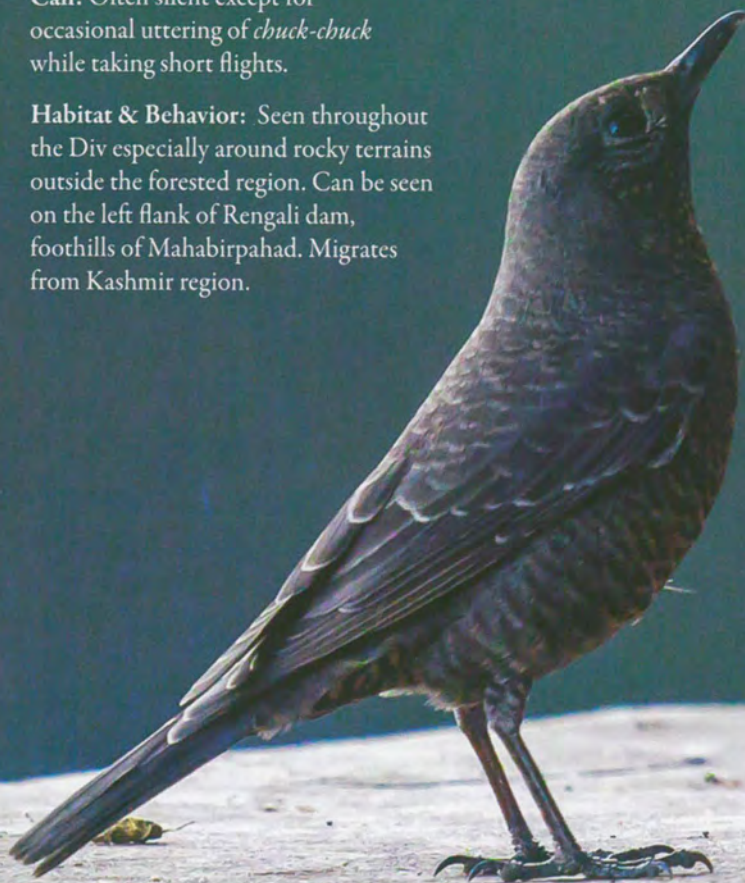
F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 23 cm O: UC

Features: A large blue coloured thrush with a comparatively longish tail. Female is paler with finely barred breast.

Food: Insects

Call: Often silent except for occasional uttering of *chuck-chuck* while taking short flights.

Habitat & Behavior: Seen throughout the Div especially around rocky terrains outside the forested region. Can be seen on the left flank of Rengali dam, foothills of Mahabirpahad. Migrates from Kashmir region.



Blue capped Rock Thrush (*Monticola cinclorhynchus*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 17 cm O: UC



Male

Features: Males have blue head, throat and wings with orange underparts & rump. Females have scaly underparts and overall pale brown plumage.

Food: Insects, berries

Call: Whistling notes

Habitat & Behavior:

Prefers the shady patches of wooded forests of Garjanpahad, Jamkani, Gutighar, Kurlupkapat. Is a winter migrant from foothills of Himalayas.



Female



Asian Brown Flycatcher (*Muscicapa dauurica*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 13 cm O: VC

Features: Greyish brown flycatcher with a shorter tail and a prominent eye ring. With aging plumage becomes more grayish and brown shade fades away. Has a prominent pale base to lower mandible.

Food: Insects, spiders

Call: Trills with whistling

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen in all the lightly wooded as well as dense forest patches of the whole Division. Migrates from lower Himalayas.



Taiga Flycatcher (*Ficedula albicila*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 12 cm O: VC

Features: Males have orange throat. Female and juvenile have pale grey-brown body and lack the orange throat. Bill is dark.

Food: Insects, flies

Call: Continuous *trrt-trrt*



Male

Habitat & Behavior:
Seen throughout all the forests of Sundargarh. Often seen along with other flycatchers around stream puddles in shady patches of forest.



Female

Red throated Flycatcher (*Ficedula parva*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 12 cm O:UC



Female

Features: Male has a orange throat and upper breast with grey crown. Females don't have the orange shade and also lack the grey crown. Has pale base to lower mandible and black tail has white sides.

Food: Insects, spiders

Call: Low pitched *tic-tic* & *trrit-trrit*

Habitat & Behavior:

Is a winter migrant from Himalayas. Seen in forests of Rohini, Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Jamkani.



Male

Ultramarine Flycatcher (*Ficedula superciliaris*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 10cm O: UC

Features: Male is deep blue above whereas female is grey. Breast and belly is white. Also has white throat. Crossed blue banding in the breast present in males.

Food: Insects

Call: High pitched song



Habitat & Behavior:

Often seen in the bamboo brakes, around ravines and shady patches of Garjanpahad, Dhanubans, Rohini, Jamkani. Is a winter migrant from Lower Himalayas and NE India.

Verditer Flycatcher (*Eumyias thalassina*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 15cm O: C

Features: An all dark blue plumaged flycatcher. Male is much darker than the female and has black lores.

Food: Insects, flies, wasps

Call: Sweet pleasant song. Often silent in winters.

Habitat & Behavior:

Is seen throughout in most of the forests of Div mainly around bamboo clumps and dense vegetation. Is a winter migrant from lower Himalayas.



Tickell's Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis tickelliae*)

F: Muscicapidae St: R Sz: 14cm O: C

Features: Blue colour flycatcher with orange coloured throat and breast. Female is paler compared to male.

Nesting: Breeds between March to Aug. 3-5 eggs are seen in the nest made out of grass, rootlets and leaves. Nest is made in hollow of dead trunk or stump.

Food: Insects, flies, wasps

Call: Metallic trill



Male



Flycatcher singing

Habitat & Behavior:

Often seen in village gardens and on forest edges across the Forest Div. Often heard calling from dense bushes.



Juvenile

Grey headed Canary Flycatcher (*Culicicapa ceylonensis*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 12-13 cm O: UC

Features: Has a distinct grey colored head with squarish crest. Has yellowish underparts with grey breast.

Food: Insects and flies

Call: Sweet *teen-tu-teen*

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen mainly in the wooded areas of Rohini, Daghora, Garjanbahal. Constantly keeps calling. Often seen with the mixed hunting parties. Also seen in small groups of 5-6 birds in shrubberies along forest roads. Is an winter migrant from Lower Himalayas and NE India.



Golden-fronted Leafbird (*Chloropsis aurifrons*)

F: Irenidae St: R Sz: 19cm O: C

Features: Has overall green plumage with golden orange forehead which is duller in females as compared to males. Has a shining black throat and mask.

Nesting: Breeds in between May to Aug. Nest is made of twigs, grass, rootlets which is put on a fork of tree.

Food: Berries, insects, nectar

Call: Whistles and chuckles

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen throughout all the Ranges but prefers the forest edges over thickly wooded areas. Often seen in small groups on Mango and different kind of flowering trees.



Thick billed Flowerpecker (*Dicaeum agile*)

F: Dicaeidae St: R Sz: 9 cm O: VC

Features: Overparts are grey-brown.
Has a faintly brown streaked breast and
a thick stout bill. Irish is reddish.

Nesting: Breeds between
Jan to June. 2-3 eggs are
seen in the nest which is a
hanging pouch made of
cobwebs and fibers.

Food: Ripe berries

Call: Sharp *tchup-tchup*

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen throughout the Div, especially in
lightly wooded forests of Panchara,
Itma; in gardens at Sundargarh town.
Often seen on berry trees.



Pale billed Flowerpecker (*Monticola cinclorhynchus*)

F: Muscicapidae St: WM Sz: 17 cm O: C

Features: It has brownish to olive green back, head. The underside is buff olive. Has a pale beak.

Nesting: Breeds between Feb to June 2-3 eggs are seen in the nest which is a hanging pouch made of cobwebs and fibers.

Food: Berries and nectar

Call: Sharp *chik-chik-chik*

Habitat & Behavior: Seen throughout the Div, especially in lightly wooded forests. Often heard calling while in flight.



Purple Sunbird (*Nectarinia asiatica*)

F: Nectariniidae St: R Sz: 10cm O: VC



Male

Features: Breeding male is purplish black. Females are olive brown above with yellow underparts. Non-br males may show a central streak of black on yellow underparts which is known as the eclipse plumage.

Nesting: Breeds in the summers. Nest is a pouch of grass & cobwebs hung from a low hanging branch of bush or tree.



Female sucking nectar

Food: Flower nectar & insects

Call: Sharp *chweeet-chweeet*



Eclipse plumage



Habitat & Behavior: Seen in gardens and vegetation around urbanized area. Not a bird of dense forests. Often seen on flowering plants where they come for nectar.

VN: Tinti chadei



Purple rumped Sunbird (*Nectarinia zeylonica*)

F: Nectariniidae St: R Sz: 10 cm O: VC

Features: Males have a dark maroon upperside with a blue-green crown. Has bright green shoulder patch and purple rump. The underparts are whitish with dark throat & maroon breast band. Female has a white throat with yellowish breast. The upperside is olive-brown.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoons. Nest is a hanging pouch made up of cobwebs and plant material. Clutch size is 2.



Food: Nectar & insects

Call: *ptsiee ptsit, ptsiee ptsswit*

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen in gardens and vegetation around urbanized area. Not a bird of dense forests. Often seen on flowering plants where they come for nectar.

Chestnut shouldered Petronia (*Petronia xanthocollis*)

F: Passeridae St: R Sz: 14 cm O: C

Features: Looks like a dull grey-brown sparrow without any streaking. Males have a chestnut shoulder patch and a distinct pale yellow spot on the throat. Females are duller and lack the chestnut patch.

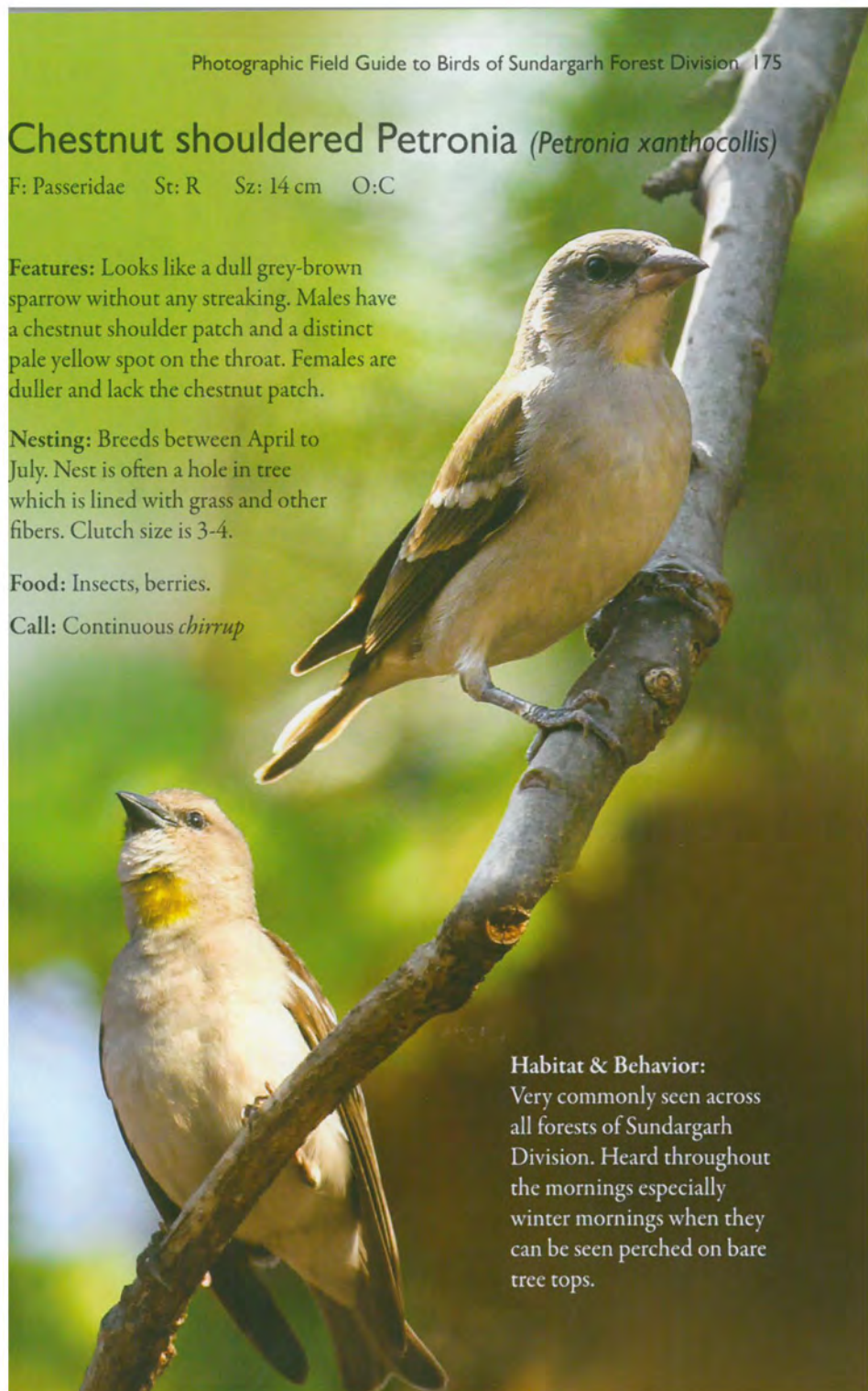
Nesting: Breeds between April to July. Nest is often a hole in tree which is lined with grass and other fibers. Clutch size is 3-4.

Food: Insects, berries.

Call: Continuous *chirrup*

Habitat & Behavior:

Very commonly seen across all forests of Sundargarh Division. Heard throughout the mornings especially winter mornings when they can be seen perched on bare tree tops.



Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*)

F: Passeridae St: R Sz: 15cm O: VC

Features: Breeding males have a bright yellow crown, breast and distinctive black throat and mask. Females have unstreaked underparts with no yellow crown. They have a stout conical bill and a short square tail.

Nesting: Breeds during monsoons. Grass is finely woven to make retort shaped nests which are hung from medium heighted trees. 2-4 eggs are seen.

Food: Grains, seeds, insects

Call: Continuous *chit-chit*

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen across the division near agricultural fields, swamps, scrublands. Often nests in big colonies on Date Palm trees.

VN: Baya, Bai chadei



Male



Female

Indian Silverbill (*Lonchura malabarica*)

F: Estrildidae St: R Sz: 11cm O:VC

Features: Has the characteristic silver colored conical bill. Male has pale brown upperparts, white underparts with barred flanks and a white rump. Females are duller.

Nesting: Breeds in winters. 4-8 eggs are seen in the nest which is a ball of grass put in a low heightened shrub.

Food: Grains, grass seeds

Call: Feeble *chirping*

Habitat & Behavior:

Very commonly seen across all forests of Sundargarh Division. Heard throughout the mornings especially winter mornings when they can be seen perched on bare tree tops.



Red Avadavat (*Amandava amandava*)

F: Estrildidae St: R Sz: 10 cm O: C

Features: Male has a red coloured body dotted with spots. Female and non breeding males have brown body with white underparts. Both of them have red bills and rump.



Nesting: Breeds between June to October. 4-7 eggs are seen in the nest which is made of grass and feathers.

Food: Grass seeds and grains

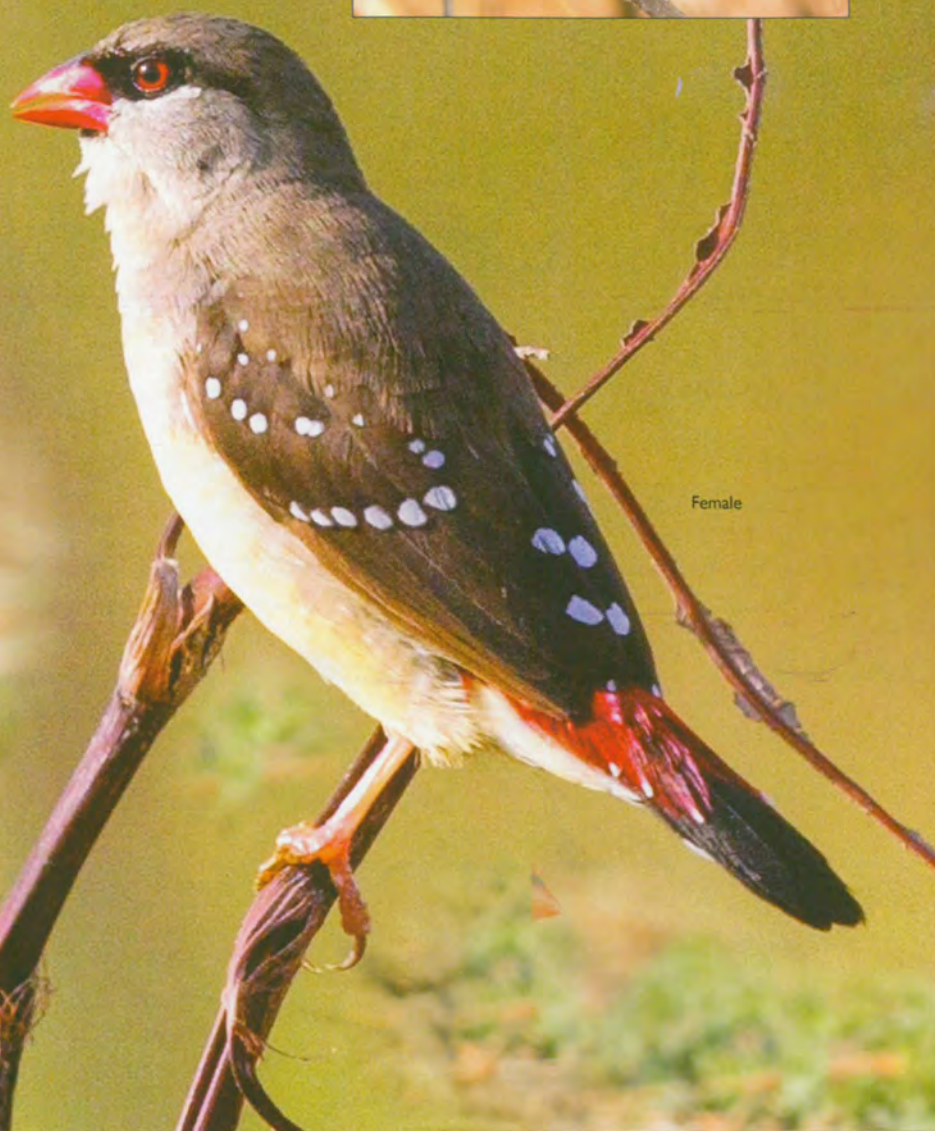
Call: High pitched chirping



Male

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen along paddy fields & tall grasses and scrublands along the water bodies like Rengali. Also seen along IB River. Sometimes seen in large flocks along with other munias.



Female

White-rumped Munia (*Lonchura striata*)

F: Estrildidae St: R Sz: 10cm O: C

Features: Has dark black-brown head, throat and white underparts. Has a distinct white rump and wedge shaped tail.

Nesting: 5-6 eggs are seen in the untidy nest made of long grass. Nest has a tubular opening.

Food: Grains and grass seeds

Call: Feeble chirruping notes

Habitat & Behavior:

Along the lightly wooded forests, grasslands and paddy fields near to the forest edges and villages of Beheramunda, Rohini, Simdega, Itima. Can be seen in flocks of 10-15 birds.



Scaly breasted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*)

F: Estrildidae St: R Sz: 10cm O: VC

Features: Has chestnut brown coloured plumage with scaly texture of black and white made on the underparts. The Scaly pattern is not distinct in Juveniles.

Nesting: Breeds between July to October. Nest is made of grass blades with lateral entrance hole near the top.

Food: Seeds and grains

Call: Soft whistles

Habitat & Behavior:
Seen in agricultural fields across the Div.



Juvenile



Black headed Munia (*Lonchura mallaca*)

F: Estrildidae St: R Sz: 11-12cm O: C

Features: Adult has black head, throat, upper breast and undertail coverts. Belly is white. Upperparts are rufous brown.

Nesting: Breeds in monsoons. Nest is a ball of grass made between tall grasses near swamps where 5-7 eggs can be found.

Food: Insects, seeds and grains

Call: *Short chirping*



Habitat & Behavior:

Can be seen in agriculture fields near the waterbodies of Badgaonmal and Sarafgarh. Also near swampy fields along Ib River. Seen in small groups.

Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)

F: Motacillidae St: WM Sz: 15-16 cm O: C



Features: Has multiple plumages but predominantly yellow one with grayish-black head. Some plumages have faint supercilium.

Food: Insects

Call: High-pitched *jeet*

Habitat & Behavior:

Seen in open fields in and around backwaters of Rengali, Badgaonmal, Sarafgarh. Wags its tail, very characteristic of the wagtails.

Citrine Wagtail (*Motacilla citreola*)

F: Motacillidae St: WM Sz: 17cm O: C

Features: Breeding male has yellow head without the black nape. Has multiple plumages associated with it.

Food: Insects

Call: Sharp *zit-zit-zit*

Habitat & Behavior: Wags its tail, very characteristic of the wagtails. Seen along the backwaters of all major reservoirs like Rengali & Sarafgarh.



Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)

F: Motacillidae St: WM Sz: 17 cm O: VC

Features: Has grayish back, head with pale supercilium. Throat, breast and underparts are pale yellow.

Food: Insects

Call: Sharp *chi-cheep*

Habitat & Behavior: Very commonly seen along forest roads and streams of Sundargarh Div in winters. Migrates from Lower Himalayas region.



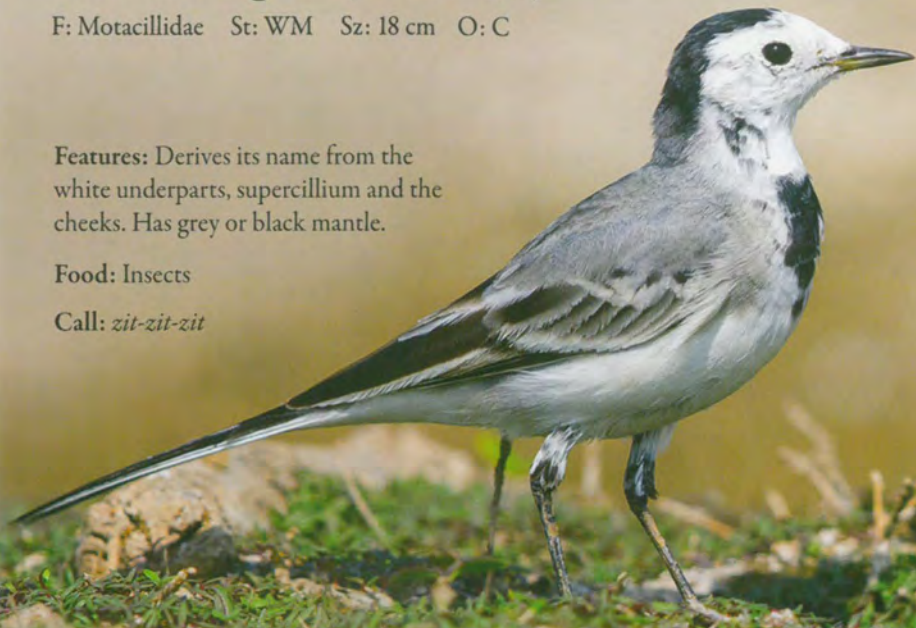
White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*)

F: Motacillidae St: WM Sz: 18 cm O: C

Features: Derives its name from the white underparts, supercillium and the cheeks. Has grey or black mantle.

Food: Insects

Call: zit-zit-zit



Habitat & Behavior:

Seen in the fields and grasslands across the landscape. Is a winter migrant from Kashmir region. Often 2-3 birds are seen together.



Paddyfield Pipit (*Anthus rufulus*)

F: Motacillidae St: R Sz: 15cm O: VC

Features: Is streaked grey-brown above and pale below with breast streaking. It is long legged with a long tail.

Nesting: Breeds throughout the year. Cup shaped nest made out of grass and leaves is made. 3-4 eggs are seen in clutch.

Food: Insects, worms, caterpillars

Call: Feeble *tsip-tsip-tsip*

Habitat & Behavior:

Very commonly seen across the division in agricultural fields, swamps, scrublands.



Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*)

F: Motacillidae St: R Sz: 15cm O: UC

Features: Has a grayish cast to upperparts. Has streaked breast and pale underparts. Shows very short eye stripe.

Food: Insects, grains

Call: Harsh *chik-chik*

Habitat & Behavior:

Winter migrant from North West Himalayas. Seen in forest edges across all Ranges of Sundargarh Div. Often seen perched on trees.



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Notes:



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